

C A S S E L L ' S

HOME AND SCHOOL

# GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS:

COMPRISING

*Thirty Engravings and Fifteen Maps.*

BY

PETER PARLEY.

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A NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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THIS work is a new edition of one of the most successful school-books of Mr. Goodrich, late Consul of the United States at Paris, the well-known author of "Peter Parley's Tales." It has been carefully prepared for the present Publisher, and includes some of the improvements and modifications of the Paris edition, edited and translated by M. du Buisson.

It is believed that this little work, mainly designed for beginners, may fairly claim the following advantages:—

In the first place, it is a manual for the pupil, and not for the teacher. It therefore begins with knowledge which every child possesses, and leads him, step by step, through the work, thus constantly inspiring him with the consciousness of progress and success.

Geography, especially in its physical features, consists largely of visible objects, and is thus happily adapted, as an early study, to children. In this work a constant appeal is made to the eye, the master sense, either by reference to images familiar to the young mind, or by engravings and maps, illustrative of the subjects to be taught. Physical geography precedes political geography; the map of a country always begins the study of its geography.

To these general merits of the work, it may be added that its explanations are at once clear and brief; its maps are in outline, merely; the text is in immediate contact with the maps; each topic is presented distinctly and by itself. The intelligent teacher will not fail to appreciate these advantages in a book for beginners.

It will be perceived that, although the work is small in extent, yet by its arrangement it becomes a thorough manual for teaching. Repetition is one of the most certain means of fixing ideas in the mind of the young; and therefore the leading facts are presented over and over again, and under different views. Thus, at page 19, the extent and population of Europe are given under the general and comparative view of the World, and the same facts are repeated at page 27, under the local view. This system is pursued throughout, and hence it is scarcely possible for a pupil to go through with the work, without retaining in his memory the great outlines of geography, riveted as they will be by repetition, and the double association of comparative and local views.

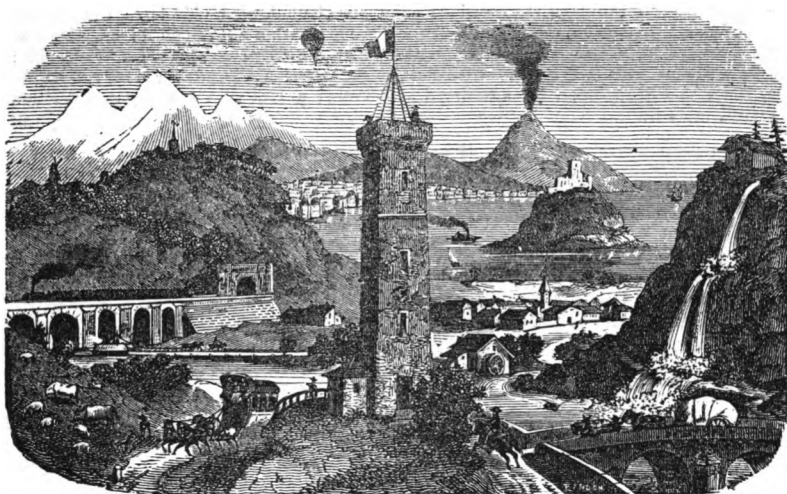
It may be remarked that, however brief this treatise may be, it will still be found to comprise a mass of details, convenient and useful for reference, quite beyond any treatise of similar price and pretensions.

It is believed that the intelligent teacher or parent will instantly appreciate the merits of this little book, thus suggested; he will find another advantage of no small amount in the use of it, which is, that in all cases the questions for exercise are contiguous to the text to which they refer, thus saving the delay and embarrassment arising from the common mode—that of placing the questions at the end of the book.

It is proper to add, finally, that the questions given are only leading ones, it being earnestly recommended by the author, that others be added by the teacher, suited to the progress and capacity of the various pupils.



# ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.



## PRELIMINARY LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS.

### About the Objects which we see around us.

**Lesson 1.** When you take a walk, what do you tread upon

Upon the ground.

What is the Ground made of ?

Soil, earth, gravel, and stones.

What do you call those parts where carriages and carts go ?

Roads.

What is the place called where gardeners raise peas, cucumbers, melons, carrots, and other vegetables ?

A garden.

What is a Farm ?

A tract of land where farmers raise wheat, rye, oats, hay, etc.

If you get upon a hill and look around, what do you see ?

We see houses, trees, fields, people travelling about, and other things.

What is a Village ?

A small collection of houses is usually called a village.

What is a Town ?

A large collection of houses is usually called a town.

What is a City ?

A city is usually a large town, where we see vessels, steamboats, and ships on the water. In England, a city is a borough town, which is, or has been, the seat of a bishop.

Can you mention some Cities ?

London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Dublin are cities ; Paris, in France, is a city ; New York, in the United States of America, is a city.

Look at the above picture and tell me what Objects the man on the tower appears to see.

He appears to see mountains, hills, the sea, a railroad, and many other things.

When a person ascends in a balloon, what does he see beneath him?

He sees the earth, with the objects upon it, such as towns, cities, hills, rivers, etc.

Let the pupil be requested to point out the following objects in the engraving at page 7:—a Range of Mountains; a Volcano; the Sea with a Ship upon it; an Island with a Tower upon it; a Bay with a Steamboat upon it; a City; a Village; a Water-mill; a River; a Bridge with a Waggon crossing it; a Precipice; a Cascade; a Road; a Hill-side with Cows and Sheep upon it; a Railroad and Train; a Hill with a Telegraph, Windmill, and Trees upon it.

## Travelling.

**Lesson 2.** How do people Travel about on the Land

Some go on foot, some on horseback, some in carriages, and some in trains.

How do people travel by Water?

In vessels of various kinds, ships, and steamers.

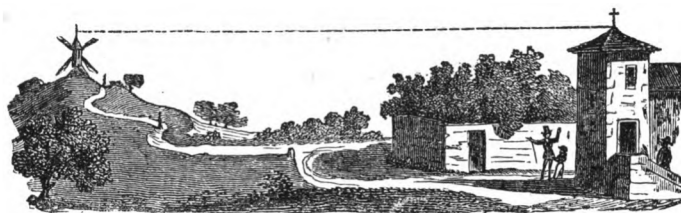
Why is it pleasant to travel about?

Because one sees a great many new and interesting things. In this way we acquire the most exact knowledge of different countries.

What things does one see in travelling?

Towns and cities, hills, mountains, valleys; also rivers, seas, and lakes.

## Distance.



A Line showing the Distance from the Tower to the Windmill.

**Lesson 3.** What is Distance?

The length of a straight line, drawn between two points.

Can you explain what you mean by Distance?

The space between the house where I live, and the church, is called the distance between the two.

How do we commonly measure Distance?

Generally by miles, sometimes by leagues.

How many Miles make a League?

About three.

How long does it take a man to walk a Mile?

About fifteen minutes.

Here the teacher may exercise the pupil by such questions as the following, adapting them to his experience, situation, etc. How far is it from the house where you live, to such an object as the church, or school-house? How far is it from such a place to such a place, etc.? How far can you walk in an hour? In six hours?

How fast does a Horse travel?

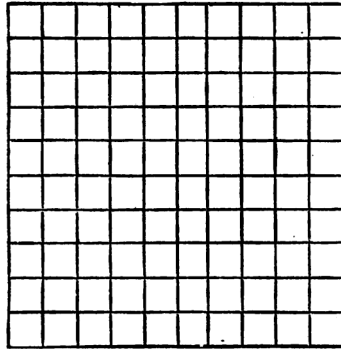
About six miles an hour.

How fast does a Ship sail.

About as fast as a horse travels.

How fast does a Steam-boat go ?  
About fifteen miles an hour.

How fast do the Trains go ?  
Twenty-five to forty miles the hour.



How do we express the Superficial Extent of countries ?  
By the number of square miles.

Can you explain this ?

A place which has a surface measuring ten miles long and ten miles wide, is said to have one hundred square miles of surface.

The teacher can illustrate this by reference to the preceding figure, and can further explain that the extent of a country is determined by multiplying its length by its width. Thus, if England have an average length of 400 miles, and an average width of eighty miles, its superficial extent is 32,000 miles.



### Points of the Compass.

**Lesson 4.** Which way is East ?

Where the sun rises.

Which way is South ?

When I face the east, my right hand is south.

Which way is West ?

Where the sun sets.

Which way is North ?

If I face the east, my left hand is north

Here let the teacher ask the points of the compass, or the direction of various familiar objects, as the church, town-hall, or other well-known and important objects. If the pupil's knowledge admits of it, extend the questions to neighbouring towns

Point to the North ; South ; East ; West.

Why are these called the Points of the Compass ?

Because the mariner's compass points them out.

Why are North, South, East, and West, called the four Cardinal Points ?

Because they are the four principal points of the compass.



## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

### The Earth. Meaning of Geography.

#### Lesson 5. What is the Earth ?

It is the world on which we live.

What is the Shape of the Earth ?

It is round, like a ball, or globe, or sphere.

Is the Earth a perfect Sphere—or, in other words, is it perfectly round ?

No : it is a little flattened at the north and south poles.

What are the North and South Poles ?

We imagine an axis to pass through the earth, like the axis of a wheel, or an artificial globe : the two ends of this are the two poles.

On what part of the Earth do we live ?

On the outside, or surface.

Of what does the Surface of the Earth consist ?

Of land and water.

What do we see on the Land ?

We see houses, roads, towns, hills, mountains, and other things.

What do we see on the Water ?

Boats, ships, and steamboats.

Can we walk on the Land ? Can we walk on the Water ? Is there more Water than Land on the surface of the Earth ?

Yes : nearly three-fourths of the surface of the earth is covered with oceans and seas.

## Going Round the World.

**Lesson 6.** Can people Travel quite round the Earth ?

Yes ; a part of the way by land, and a part of the way by water.

How far is it around the Earth ?

About twenty-five thousand miles.

How many Days would it take a man to travel around the Earth, at the rate of fifty Miles a-day ?

Five hundred days.

Have persons ever Travelled quite round the World ?

Yes ; many persons.

What did these persons see ?

They saw great oceans and seas, and many countries and nations, and many strange people.

Should you like to Travel around the Globe ?

Yes ; because I could see many interesting things.

## Meaning of the Word Geography.

**Lesson 7.** What is Geography ?

A description of the earth ; more especially of the surface of the earth, and the things upon it.

What does a book on Geography tell about ?

It tells about the sea and the land, and the various countries and people one would meet with in travelling over the world.

What do you expect to learn in this book of Geography ?

About the towns and cities, the nations and kingdoms, the rivers, seas, and oceans, in different parts of the world ; also about the climate of different countries, as well as the plants and animals.

## The Sky, Clouds, Sun, Moon, and Stars.

**Lesson 8.** What are Clouds ?

Fog, or mist, floating high in the air.

What comes from the Clouds ?

Rain, snow, and sleet, ; also thunder and lightning.

How high are the Clouds ?

Generally from one to two miles ; but they are often much lower.

What do we see higher up than the Clouds when the weather is fair ?

The blue sky.

What do we see in the Sky ?

The sun by day, and the moon and stars by night.

What makes Day ?

The sun shining on the earth.

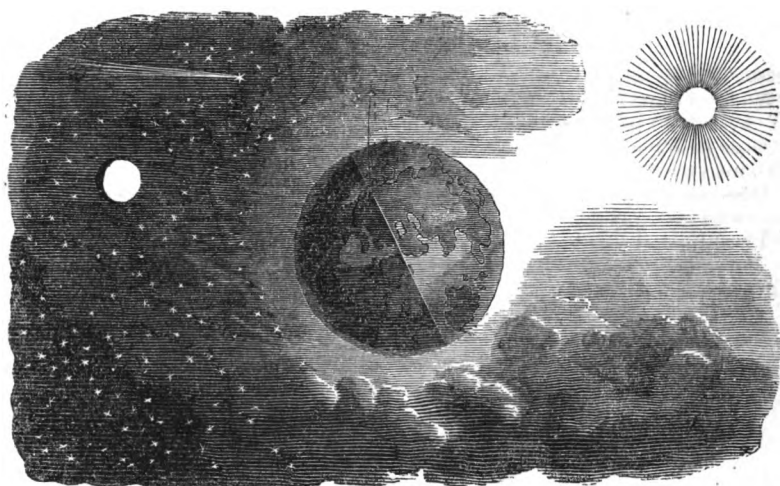
Where is it Night ?

Where the sun does not shine on the earth.

What good does the Sun do us ?

It gives us light and warmth.





What are the Sun, Moon, and Stars ?

They are vast globes, or worlds.

Are they inhabited ?

There is good reason to believe that most of them are inhabited.

Why do these worlds look so small ?

Because they are many thousands of miles off. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the Earth, and many of the stars are much more distant.

**Lesson 9.** What do we sometimes call the Regions of the Sky ?

The Heavens.

And what do we hence call the Sun, Moon, and Stars ?

The Heavenly Bodies.

What is the Science of the Heavenly Bodies called ?

**ASTRONOMY**—a word which means an account or history of the sun, moon, and stars.

What is the difference between this book and a book on Astronomy ?

This book tells about the Earth on which we live. A book of Astronomy tells of the Heavenly Bodies which we see in the sky.

What motions has the Earth ?

Two : it turns round every day on its own axis, as a wheel does. Besides this, it revolves around the sun every year.

When a carriage is in motion, has the wheel a double movement, like that of the Earth ?

Yes : it turns round on its axis, and at the same time moves forward.

What are the effects of the daily, or diurnal revolution of the Earth ?

Day and Night.

What are the effects of the annual, or yearly revolution of the Earth ?

The four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

What is the length of a Day ?

About twenty-four hours, including the night.

How many Months in a Year ?

Twelve.

What is the length of a Year ?

About 365 days, six hours.

## Divisions of the Land.

### Lesson 10. What is a Hill?

A small elevation of land.

What is a Mountain?

A great elevation of land, sometimes five miles high.

What is a Volcano?

A mountain which sends forth smoke, fire, and melted stones called lava.

What is the mouth, or chimney, of a Volcano called?

A Crater.

What is a Coast, or Shore?

Land bordering on a lake or sea. The borders of rivers are called Banks.

What is a Desert?

A barren tract of land, usually consisting of sand.

What is an Oasis?

A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

What is a Cape or Promontory?

A piece of land projecting into water.

What is an Island?

A piece of land surrounded by water.

What is a Peninsula?

A portion of land connected by an isthmus to the mainland—almost an island.

What is an Isthmus?

A narrow neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland.

What is a Continent?

A great mass of land, consisting of hills, mountains, valleys, deserts, countries, peninsulas, capes, promontories, etc.

How many Continents are there?

Two; the Eastern and the Western.

## Divisions of the Water.

### Lesson 11. What is the Ocean?

A great body of salt water, surrounding the Earth?

How is the great Ocean divided?

Into five oceans—the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Northern, and Southern.

What are the different parts of the Ocean called?

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, Straits, etc.

Can you define these?


A Sea is a portion of the ocean, nearly enclosed by land; a Bay is a part of the sea, or ocean, extending into the land; a Gulf is a large bay; a Strait, or Channel, is a passage between two seas; a Harbour is a place where ships remain in safety; a Sound is a narrow portion of the sea that may be sounded or fathomed with a line.

What is a Lake?

A sheet of water, surrounded by land. Some lakes are salt, but most are composed of fresh water.

What is a River?

A stream of water flowing over the land. Small streams are called Brooks, Rivulets, etc.

 The teacher can illustrate the two preceding lessons, by pointing out the objects described, as they are represented in the frontispiece.

## Representations of the Earth's Surface.

**Lesson 12.** By what means do we represent the Surface of the Earth ?

Generally by maps.

By what other means do we represent the Surface of the Earth ?

By artificial globes.

What are Artificial Globes ?

Small globes or balls of wood, with the surface of the earth represented upon them. These turn on pivots or axles, and represent the two poles, that is, the northern and southern extremities of the Earth.

What objects do these Globes present ?

They present the form and position of the oceans, continents, seas, islands, rivers, and countries upon the surface of the earth.

What are Maps ?

Pictures or drawings which show the divisions of land and water, and other things, as rivers, mountains, towns, etc.

Which part of a Map is North, which East, etc. ?

The top is north ; the right hand east ; the bottom south ; and the left hand west.

How many kinds of Maps are there ?

Several kinds. Some represent the whole globe ; some represent only portions of the globe.

What does the Map at p. 19 represent ?

It represents the eastern half of the globe, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

What does the Map at p. 20 represent ?

The western half of the globe, or the Western Hemisphere.

What do the Two Maps at pp. 19 and 20 represent ?

The whole surface of the globe, with the continents, oceans, countries, etc., upon them.

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## Productions of the Earth.

**Lesson 13.** What are the Productions of the Earth ?

Animal, mineral, and vegetable.

What are some of the principal Animals ?

Horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. These are tame or domestic animals. Besides these, there are elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, deer, foxes, hyenas, and many other wild animals.

What are Mineral productions ?

Articles obtained from mines ; as iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, gold, etc., which are called *metals*. Other minerals are, earths of various kinds, sulphur, lime, marble, and precious stones.

What are Vegetable productions ?

Trees and plants of various kinds. Some of the most useful vegetables are wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, etc. Oranges, apples, peaches, grapes, and other fruits, are also vegetable productions.

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## Trade, Commerce : Industrial Occupations.

**Lesson 14.** What is Trade ?

It is an exchange of articles, or buying and selling various things.

What is Commerce ?

Trade carried on by ships, steamers, and other vessels, upon rivers, seas, and oceans.

Can you describe the Commerce of ships, steamers, etc. ?

It consists in carrying the products of one country, or of several countries, and bringing back the products of other countries.

Do Ships, Steamers, etc., perform other services ?

They carry passengers and the mails from one place, or one country, to another.

What are Products of the Sea ?

Fishes of many kinds ; as, whales, seals, cod, bass, herring, and mackerel. We also get coral and pearls from the sea.

What are Manufactures ?

Articles made or fabricated by the art of man ; as cloths, shoes, stockings, hats, tables, knives, forks, etc.

What is Agriculture ?

Tilling the land, so as to produce corn, rye, wheat, potatoes, etc.

What are the three great occupations of Mankind ?

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

What is Mining ?

It is digging iron, coal, gold, silver, and other metals from the earth. In Great Britain this is a very important branch of industry.

What other important Pursuits are there ?

Fishing, hunting, cutting down trees for building, etc.

Why are Mankind occupied with these pursuits ?

Because they enable them to live comfortably.

## Latitude and Longitude.

**Lesson 15.** What do the Lines on a Map represent ?

Imaginary circles around the Earth, like threads around a globe.

What are those which run North and South ?

They are called Meridians, and mark the Longitude of places on artificial globes and maps.

What is Longitude ?

Distance east or west from a given point. Longitude in English globes and maps is calculated from Greenwich, near London, where there is a famous observatory for astronomical science. In French maps, longitude is reckoned from Paris.

What are the Lines on a Map or Globe, which run East and West ?

They are called parallels, and mark the latitude of places.

What is Latitude ?

Distance north or south from the Equator.

How is Longitude calculated on the Maps at pp. 19 and 20 ?

From Greenwich.

How do we express Distances on Maps ?

By degrees ; each degree being 60 minutes, or about 60 miles, and the globe measuring 360 degrees round.

What is the Equator ?

An imaginary circle passing around the middle of the Earth. All places north of the equator are in north latitude ; all south of it are in south latitude. See Maps at pp. 19 and 20.

## Zones and Climates.

**Lesson 16.** What is Climate ?

The character of the seasons in a country is called its climate, and it is hot or cold, wet or dry.



Scene in the Frigid Zone.

How is the Earth divided in regard to Climate ?

Near the equator, the climate is *hot* or *torrid* ; near the poles, it is *cold* or *frigid* ; between the torrid and frigid zones, it is *temperate*.

How many Zones are there ?

Five: the torrid or hot zone ; the two frigid zones ; and the two temperate zones. See Maps, pp. 19 and 20.

#### Lesson 17. Where are the two Frigid Zones ?

They each extend about 1,700 miles from the poles ; one south, and one north.

What can you say of Countries in the Frigid Zones ?

The climate there is very cold ; the sea is frozen for a great part of the time, and the earth is covered with ice and snow for nine months of the year.

What of Vegetation in the Frigid Zones ?

There are no fruits ; there is no grain ; there are but few trees, and these are low and stunted.

What of Animals in the Frigid Zones ?

There are but few ; the chief are reindeer, white bears and white foxes. In the sea are seals and whales.

What of People in the Frigid Zones ?

They are poor and ignorant ; have few books, and live in miserable dwellings ; yet they are very cheerful.

Has any person ever been to the North or South Pole ?

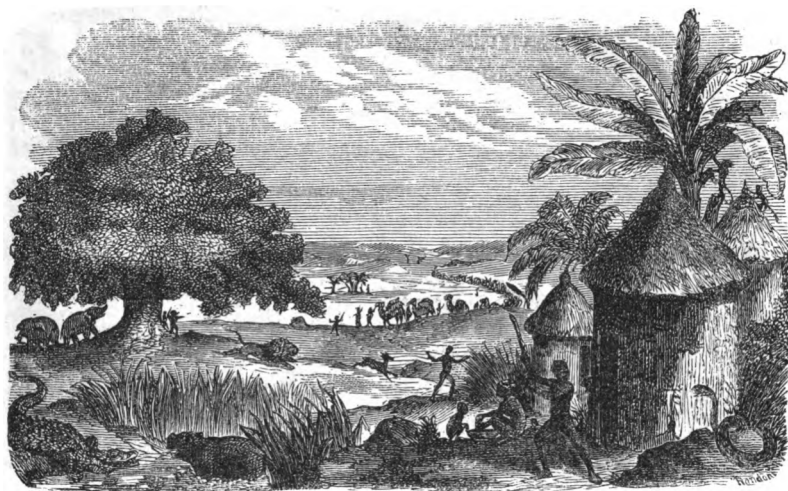
No ; it is so cold there, that no person has ever been able to reach either of them.

What is supposed to exist at the North Pole ?

A mass of land, covered with snow and ice and surrounded by frozen seas.

What is supposed to exist at the South Pole.

Land, covered with ice and snow, has been lately discovered toward the south pole, and it is supposed to form part of a New Continent extending around it.



Scene in the Torrid Zone.

**Lesson 18.** Where is the Torrid Zone situated?

It extends on each side of the equator about 1,600 miles, and thus forms a belt around the middle of the Earth, 3,200 miles wide.

What of Vegetation in the Torrid or Hot Zone?

It is very rank; fruit and flowers are to be seen at the same time on the same tree. Oranges, figs, lemons, sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo flourish in the torrid zone.

What of Animals in the Torrid Zone?

There are many serpents, and some of monstrous size; there are crocodiles, alligators, monkeys, lions, leopards, birds of gay plumage, and a multitude of poisonous insects, in the torrid zone.

What of the People in the Torrid Zone?

They are generally of dark complexion; most of them live in houses made of sticks and leaves; and the mass are ignorant and indolent.

Why are countries in the Torrid Zone called Tropical countries?

Because they are between two circles—the Tropic of Cancer in latitude about  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north, and the Tropic of Capricorn about  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south. See Maps at pp. 19 and 20.

What of Tropical countries, or those in the Torrid Zone?

The weather there is hot; there are but two seasons, the Wet and the Dry.

**Lesson 19.** How many Temperate Zones are there?

Two; the northern and southern, lying between the torrid and the frigid zones.

How is the year divided in the Temperate Zones?

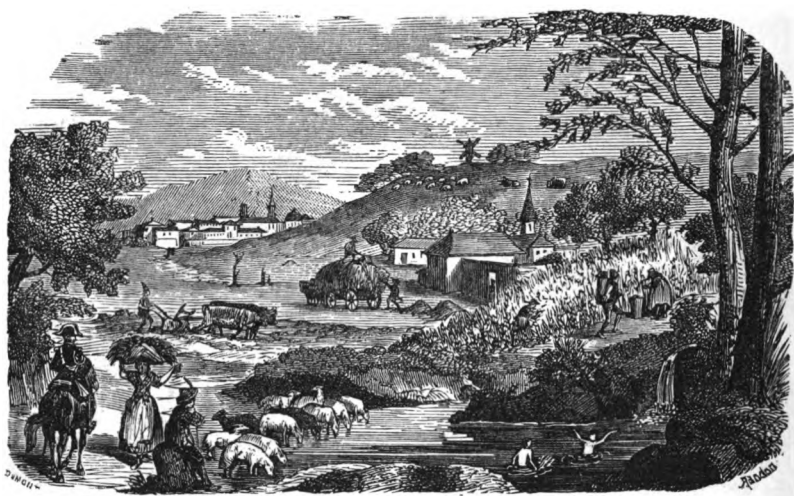
Into Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Describe the Seasons and Products of the Temperate Zones.

The seasons are moderate; grapes, peaches, pears, and apples abound, and wheat, corn, rye, and potatoes are cultivated; forests of chesnut, oak, walnut, etc., are seen; here, also, people cut grass for hay.

What of Animals in the Temperate Zones?

Many kinds of animals are found in the temperate zones; such as



Scene in the Temperate Zone.

horses, cows, sheep, goats, etc. : there are also wild animals, such as deer, wolves, bears, rabbits, squirrels, and birds of many kinds.

What of the Nations in the Temperate Zones ?

In the temperate zones are the most intelligent, virtuous, and happy nations. In the temperate parts of the Earth are also the greatest and most populous nations.

## Hemispheres: Continents: Grand Divisions.

**Lesson 20.** What is the meaning of the word Hemisphere ?

Half of the globe.

What are the two Hemispheres called ?

The Eastern and Western.

How many Continents are there ?

Two ; the Eastern and Western. The eastern contains Europe, Asia, and Africa ; the western contains North and South America.

What are the FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS of the Land ?

EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA, in the eastern hemisphere : AMERICA, North and South, in the western hemisphere : and OCEANIA, partly in the eastern and partly in the western hemisphere.

What are the Five Grand Divisions of the Ocean.

The ATLANTIC, lying between Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west ; the PACIFIC, lying between America on the west, and Asia on the east ; the NORTHERN or ARCTIC OCEAN ; the SOUTHERN, or ANT-ARCTIC OCEAN ; and the INDIAN OCEAN, lying between Africa and Australia.

What do the Five Grand Divisions of the Earth contain ?

They contain many countries, with various states and kingdoms.

How many People do the Five Grand Divisions of the Earth contain ?

About one thousand millions.

What is the Extent of the Surface of the Globe ?

About 200,000,000 of square miles.

How much is Land, and how much Water ?

One-quarter is land and three-quarters water.



Map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

## EXTENT.

Europe	. 3,500,000 square miles.
Africa	. 11,000,000 "
Asia	. 16,000,000 "
Oceanica	. 4,500,000 "

## POPULATION.

Europe	. 280,000,000
Africa	. 60,000,000
Asia	. 580,000,000
Oceanica	. 25,000,000

**Lesson 21. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

In what Hemisphere is the Eastern continent?  
What three Grand Divisions on the Eastern continent?

How is Europe bounded on the North? East?  
South? West? Extent of Europe? Population?

Put the same questions as to Africa and Asia.

What Ocean north of Europe and Asia? What Ocean east of Asia? What Ocean west of Europe and Africa? What Ocean between Australia and Southern Africa? What Ocean south of Africa?

What Sea between Europe and Asia? Where is the Black Sea? The Caspian Sea? The Red Sea? The Arabian Sea?

Where are the British Islands? Where is the island of St. Helena? Madagascar? Australia? Sumatra? Java? Borneo? The Japan Isles?

Where is the Desert of Sahara? The Desert of Cobi? Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

What Mountains in Asia? In which direction does the range of Himmaleh mountains run?

Where is the river Obi? Which way does it flow? Into what sea does it empty its waters? Describe the Cambodia River.

Through what islands does the Equator run? Across what Grand Division?

Is Europe North or South of the Equator? Asia? Africa? Australia?

Is Europe in North or South latitude? Asia? Australia? Van Diemen's Land? The Caspian Sea?

Is the Red Sea in East or West longitude? Desert of Cobi? Borneo? Cape of Good Hope?

In what Zone is Europe? The greater part of Asia? Into what three Zones does Africa extend? Into what two Zones does Australia extend?

The teacher will doubtless find it useful to extend these exercises, especially those relating to latitude and longitude.





Map of the Western Hemisphere.

## EXTENT.

America . .	15,000,000 square miles.
North America	8,000,000     "
South America	7,000,000     "

## POPULATION.

America . .	55,000,000
North America	40,000,000
South America	15,000,000

## LESSON 22. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

In what Hemisphere is the Continent of America? What Ocean bounds America on the East? On the West? On the North? What Ocean south of America?

Into what two parts is America divided? What Gulf between North and South America? What Isthmus connects them?

Extent of the American continent? Population? Extent of North America? Population? Extent of South America? Population? Where are the following: Baffin's Bay? Behring's Strait? Cape St. Roque? Cape Horn?

Where is the Island of Greenland? Newfoundland? The West India Islands? New Zealand? The Friendly Islands? The Sandwich Islands?

Where are the Andes Mountains? The Rocky Mountains?

Where is the Mississippi River? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty? Describe the Columbia River: the Amazon: the de la Plata.

What part of the American continent is crossed by the Equator? Is North America in North or South latitude? East or West longitude? Is South America in North or South latitude? East or West longitude?

In what Zone is the greater part of Greenland? The greater part of North America? In what Zone is Cape Horn? Columbia River? New Zealand?

In what two Zones is South America?  
It is recommended to the Teacher to extend and adapt the exercises on the two preceding lessons, and as they form a basis to the whole study of geography, it is desirable that the pupil should have such explanations, and be so trained, as to be complete master of them.

## Physical and Political Geography.

### Lesson 23. What is Natural or Physical Geography ?

It is that part of geography which describes Natural Objects, or those objects made by God; as mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, oceans, etc., including climate, soil, minerals, native animals, trees, plants, etc.

What is Political Geography ?

That part of geography which describes the Institutions of Men; as towns, cities, nations, kingdoms, etc., with the government, religion, manners and customs of different nations, etc.

What is a Political Division ?

A country comprised within certain boundaries, and forming a state, kingdom or colony. Great Britain, France, Spain, etc., are political divisions.

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## Government.

### Lesson 24. What do you mean by Government ?

That system by which a nation is ruled.

How many kinds of Government are there ?

Several : the Monarchical, the head of which is a king or emperor; the Aristocratical, in which a few leading men rule; and the Republican, in which the people elect their rulers.

Are there not mixed Governments ?

Yes; in some countries the people, or part of the people, are represented in a legislative body, which shares with the king in the government.

What is the Government of such a country called ?

A Limited Monarchy.

What is a Government called in which the king, or emperor, has the whole power ?

A Despotism.

What is the Government of Great Britain ?

A Limited Monarchy; because the power of the sovereign is limited by the power of Parliament.

What is the Government of Russia ?

A Despotism, as the whole power is vested in the hands of the Czar, or Emperor.

What is the Government of the United States of America ?

Republican.

What is the Capital of a country ?

The seat of the government; or the place where its chief rulers have their official residence.

What is the Capital of Great Britain ? France ?

London; Paris.

What is a Kingdom ?

A country governed by a king.

An Empire ?

A country, or several countries, governed by an emperor.

What is a Colony ?

A country which has been settled by people sent from, and subject to, another country.

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## Religion.

### Lesson 25. What do you mean by Religion ?

The belief in and worship of Supernatural Beings.

Why do people among us go to Church ?

To worship God.

Do all mankind worship God ?

No; some, called pagans, worship idols, stones, fire, and certain animals.

Do all men worship God in the same way ?

No; there are many kinds of worship, or many religions.

What are the Principal kinds of Religion ?

Braminism, which is followed in Hindostan; Buddhism, which is believed in China, Farther India, etc.; Mahometanism, which teaches a belief in a false Prophet called Mahomet; Judaism, the faith of the Jews; Christianity, which teaches the belief in the true God, according to the gospel of Jesus Christ.

What are the various Denominations of Christians ?

Those of the Roman Catholics, whose head, or chief, is the pope of Rome; of the



Pagans.

Bramin  
Temple.Roman Catholic  
Church and Procession.Buddhist  
Pagoda.

Mosque.

Synagogue.

Greek Catholics, whose chief officers are patriarchs; of the Anglican or English church, with Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and many other sects, who are called Protestants.

What names are given to Religious Buildings?

Christians call their places of worship, Churches or Chapels; Mahometans call theirs, Mosques; the Jews call theirs, Synagogues; the Bramins and Buddhists worship in Temples or Pagodas.

## Manners and Customs : Language.

**Lesson 26.** What do we mean by the Manners and Customs of different Nations?  
Their modes of dress, their houses, amusements, occupations.

Do all men speak the same Language?

No: there are many languages. The French call Father *Père*, the Germans *Vater*, the Italians *Padre*, the Dutch *Vader*.

Are all mankind of the same Colour?

No: some are white, like the people of Europe; some are black, as the negroes of Africa; some are red, like the American Indians; some are yellow, like the people of China: and some are swarthy, like the people of Arabia and India.

Are all nations equally intelligent and skilful in Arts and Sciences?

No: some are in a Savage state; some are Barbarous; and some are Civilised.

What of the people in Savage Countries?

They are rude, wild, and cruel; they have poor huts, no books, no good tools or furniture, and are very ignorant.

What of people in Barbarous Countries?

A few of them are very rich, but the greater part are very poor, ignorant, and miserable.

What of people in Civilised Countries?

They have school-houses, churches, good dwellings, good roads, canals, railroads, fine ships, etc.

Do you live in a savage, barbarous, or civilised country?

## Review.

### Lesson 27. What is Distance? See p. 8.

How do we express Geographical Distance?

How do we express the Superficial Extent of Countries? See p. 9.

If a country is 200 miles long and 75 wide, what is its Superficial Extent?

What is the Mariner's Compass? See pp. 9, 10.

What are the Points of the Compass?

What are the Four cardinal Points?

### Lesson 28. What is the Earth? See p. 10.

Shape of the Earth?

What are the Poles?

Of what does the Surface of the Earth consist?

What portion of the Surface of the Earth is Land? What portion is Water?

How far is it round the Earth? See p. 11.

What is Geography? What is the Sky? What are Clouds? What is the Sun? The Moon  
What are the Stars?

What makes Day? When is it Night? What are benefits of the Sun?

What are the Sun, Moon, and Stars?

What is Astronomy? See p. 12.

What Motions has the Earth?

What are the effects of the Daily Revolutions of the Earth?

What the effects of the Annual Revolutions of the Earth?

What is the Length of a Day? etc.

### Lesson 29. What is a Hill? See p. 13.

A Mountain? A Volcano? A Crater? A Shore? A Desert? An Oasis? A Cape or  
Promontory? An Island? A Peninsula? An Isthmus? A Continent?

How many Continents are there? See p. 13.

What is an Ocean? How is the great Ocean divided?

What are the different parts of the Ocean called? What is a Sea? A Bay? A Gulf? A  
Strait or Channel? A Harbour? A Sound? A Lake? A River?

By what means do we represent the Surface of the Earth? What are Artificial Globes?  
Maps? Which part of a Map is North? East? etc.

What are the Productions of the Earth? What are some of the principal Animals? What are  
the Mineral Productions? Vegetable Productions?

What is Trade? See p. 15. Commerce? Products of the Sea?

What are Manufactures? Agriculture? Mining?

Why are Mankind occupied in Industrial Pursuits?

What is Latitude? Longitude?

What is Climate? How many Zones are there? See p. 16.

Describe the Frigid Zones. The Temperate Zones. The Torrid Zone.

### Lesson 30. What is a Hemisphere? How many Hemispheres are there? See p. 18.

How many Continents are there? What are the Five Grand Divisions of the Land? The Five  
Grand Divisions of the Ocean? Population of the entire Globe? Extent of the Surface of the  
Globe? How much is Land? How much Water?

Extent and Population of Europe? Africa? Asia? Oceanica? America? North America?  
South America? See p. 19.

Let the pupil answer the Questions on the two Maps at pp. 19 and 20.

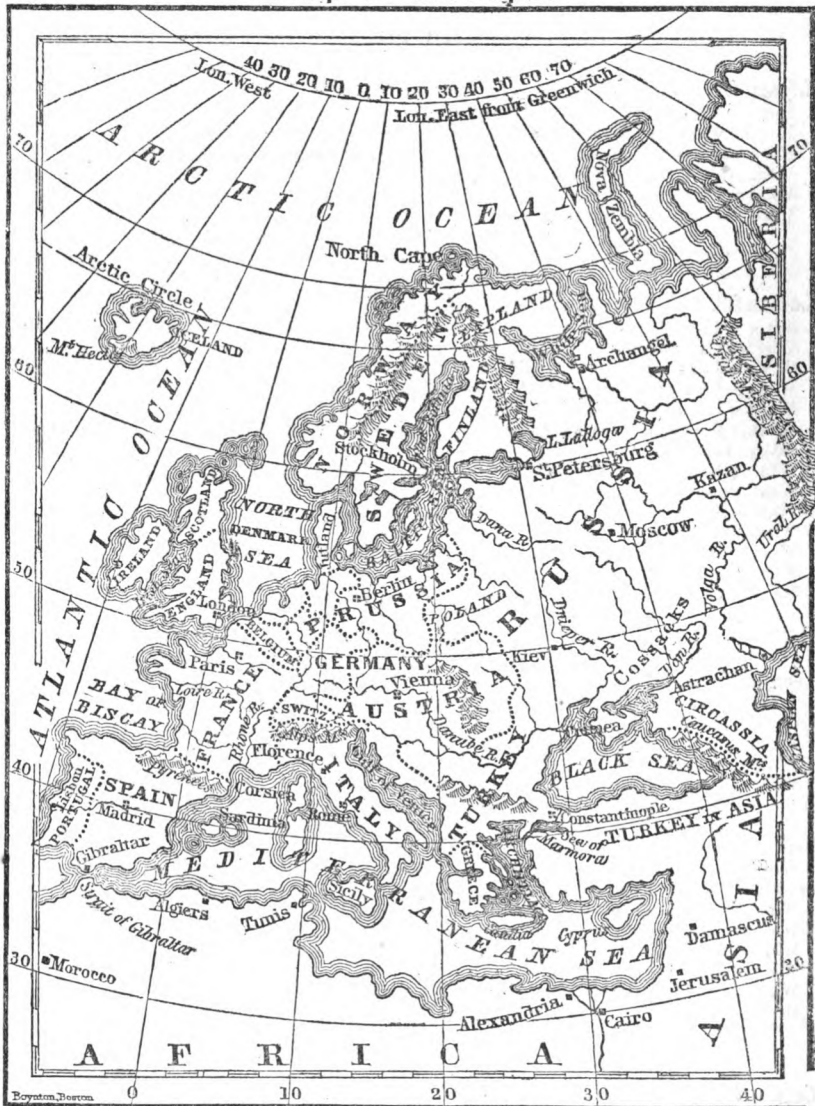
What is Natural or Physical Geography? Political Geography? See p. 21.

What is Government? Describe the different kinds of Government. Government of Great  
Britain? France? United States? Capital of a Country? Capital of Great Britain?

What is Religion? Describe the principal Religions.

What are the Manners and Customs of Nations? What of different Languages?

## Map of Europe.

**Lesson 31. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

How is Europe bounded on the North? East? South? West?

What Island in the Arctic or Northern Ocean? What Island west of Norway?

Where is Ireland? Where are England and Scotland? Where is Nova Zembla? The Archipelago? Cyprus? Candia?

What Straits between Spain and Africa? Where is Corsica? Sardinia? Sicily? Cyprus?

Where does the river Volga rise? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty?

Put the same questions as to the Dnieper, Duna, Don, and Danube.

What Mountains separate Europe from Asia? Where are the Alps? The Pyrenees?

Where are the following: North Cape? North Sea? Bay of Biscay? Mediterranean Sea? Black Sea? White Sea? Gulf of Bothnia? Lake Ladoga? Gulf of Venice? Sea of Marmora?

What Strait separates Spain from Africa?

Describe the following Peninsulas: Spain and Portugal; Italy; Greece; the Crimea; Sweden and Norway.

Boundaries of France? Great Britain? Spain? Portugal?

The teacher can extend these questions, as to the boundaries of countries, latitude and longitude of places, etc., as may suit the capacity of the pupil.

Direction of the following places from London: Paris? Berlin? Vienna? Stockholm? Madrid? Rome? Lisbon? Algiers? Constantinople? St. Petersburg? etc.

# THE FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE.



## I. EUROPE.

**Lesson 34. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Europe is about 3,500 miles long, and 2,400 broad. Its surface comprises 3,500,000 square miles. Its population is 270 to 280 millions; that is, about 77 to the square mile. It is the smallest of the Five Grand Divisions of the Globe, but it surpasses all the others in wealth, intelligence, power, and general civilisation.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Four grand Systems of Mountains spread their numerous branches over Europe. These are as follows:—

1. The *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; highest peaks, 12,000 feet.
2. The *Alps*, the central mass and highest peak, Mont Blanc, 16,000 feet high, being in Switzerland. The Vosges, Jura, and Cevennes, in France; the Apennines, in Italy; the Balkan, in Turkey; and the Pindus range, in Greece, are all branches of the great Alpine system.
3. The *Carpathian Range* is in the empire of Austria, and nearly surrounds Hungary; highest peaks, 10,000 feet.
4. The *Scandinavian Range* traverses the peninsula of Norway and Sweden, and rises to the height of 8,500 feet.

**FACE OF THE COUNTRY, CLIMATE, ETC.**—The face of the country in Europe is broken by numerous mountain ranges, with moderate valleys between. In Northern Europe the climate is cold; in Central Europe it is temperate; in Southern Europe it is varied. The soil is not naturally fertile, but high cultivation has made it very productive.

**RIVERS.**—The Rivers of Europe are numerous, but the largest are not equal to the great rivers of Asia, Africa, and America. The following is the length of the most noted:—

Length in miles.		Length in miles.		Length in miles.	
Volga, Russia	2,000	Vistula, Germany	600	Po, Italy	350
Danube, Austria	1,700	Loire, France	550	Thames, England	210
Dneiper, Russia	1,600	Seine, do.	480	Shannon, Ireland	220
Rhine, Germany	600	Douro, Spain	400	Tiber, Italy	200

**Questions.**—Extent of Europe? Population? Comparison with other Grand Divisions? Describe the Four Systems of Mountains. Face of the Country in Europe? Climate? Soil? Rivers? Extent of the Volga? Danube? etc.

**Lesson 35. LAKES.**—The following are the principal Lakes of Europe :—

Extent in sq. m.		Extent in sq. m.		Extent in sq. m.	
Ladoga, Russia ...	6,000	Wener, Sweden ...	2,000	Maggiore, Italy ...	80
Onega, do. ...	3,000	Leman, or Lake of Geneva	100	Neufchatel, Switzerland	90

**CAPIES.**—The most remarkable Capes of Europe are, Cape North, at the northern extremity, in Norway; Cape Matapan, at the southern extremity, in Greece; Cape St. Vincent and Cape Finisterre, near its western extremity, in Spain.

**PENINSULAS.**—Europe is indented by arms of the sea, which form numerous Peninsulas, as Norway, Sweden and Lapland, Jutland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, and the Crimea.

**SEAS AND GULFS.**—The Seas and Gulfs are as follows:—The White Sea on the Northern coast, and which is frozen seven or eight months in the year; the North Sea, or German Ocean, between Great Britain and the continent; the Baltic Sea, lying between Sweden on one side, and Russia and Germany on the other; the Bay of Biscay between France and Spain; the Mediterranean, between Europe and Africa—being 2,000 miles long from west to east; the Black Sea, including the Sea of Asoph, between Europe and Asia.

*Questions.*—What of Lake Ladoga? Onega? Wener? Leman? Maggiore? Neufchatel?

Where is Cape North? Cape Matapan? Capes St. Vincent and Finisterre? What are the most remarkable Peninsulas in Europe?

What of the White Sea? The North Sea? The Baltic? Bay of Biscay? The Mediterranean? The Black Sea?

**Lesson 36. ISLANDS.**—Among the Islands are the cold and desolate groups of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, and belonging to Russia. The other principal islands are as follows :—

Square miles.		Square miles.	
Great Britain, including England, Wales, and Scotland ...	85,000	Sardinia, in Italy ...	9,000
Ireland ...	32,000	Corsica, belonging to France ...	4,000
Iceland, described under America ...	40,000	Balearic Isles, belonging to Spain ...	1,700
Sicily, belonging to Naples ...	12,500	Candia, belonging to Egypt ...	4,000

**NATURAL CURIOSITIES.**—There are many remarkable Caverns, Waterfalls, Mineral Springs, and Glaciers in Europe, which will be noticed in the description of particular countries.

**MINERALS.**—Europe abounds in iron, and has moderate supplies of coal, salt, quicksilver, and copper, with some gold and silver. The latter are less abundant than in other quarters of the globe.

**VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.**—Far to the north in the Arctic regions, the vegetation dwindles into stunted willows, low shrubs, and mosses. In Middle Europe, all the cereal plants flourish, as well as the vine, with apples, pears, peaches, etc. Here are the walnut, chesnut, oak, and other trees of the temperate zone. In Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, the orange, fig, lemon, and olive, attain their perfection.


**ANIMALS.**—The native animals of Europe anciently included the Mon, tiger, and other quadrupeds of Northern Asia; but many of these have disappeared. At present, the principal are, the wolf, bear, stag, elk, rein-deer, fallow-deer, wild boar, wild bull, wild cat, and chamois, with a great number of lesser quadrupeds. The birds are in great variety, and many are celebrated for their song. Serpents and insects are less numerous than in other quarters of the globe.

*Questions.*—What islands in the Northern or Arctic Ocean? What is the largest island in Europe? The next? etc. Extent of the island of Great Britain? Ireland? etc. Natural Curiosities of Europe? Minerals? Vegetable Products? Animals?

What can you say of the Minerals of Europe? Natural Curiosities? Vegetable Productions? Animals?

**Lesson 37. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Europe is divided by Position and Climate into Three Sections : Northern Europe, Central Europe, and Southern Europe ; it is Politically divided as follows, into sixteen Empires, Kingdoms, and States :—

Names of Empires, Kingdoms, etc.	Extent in squa. mi.	Government.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Religion.	Capital.	Population.
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE.</b>							
Russia, Empire . . . .	2,000,000	Imperial	66,000,000	33	Greek Cath.	St. Petersburg	450,000
Sweden & Norway, Kin.	270,000	Monarchical	4,700,000	17	Protestant	Stockholm	90,000
Denmark, Kingdom . .	22,000	Monarchical	2,500,000	113	Protestant	Copenhagen	130,000
<b>CENTRAL EUROPE.</b>							
Gt. Britain & Ireland, K.	117,000	Monarchical	27,500,000	230	Prot. & Ca.	London	2,500,000
Holland, Kingdom . .	11,000	Monarchical	3,000,000	273	Protestant	Hague	64,000
Belgium, Kingdom . .	13,000	Monarchical	4,300,000	330	Catholic	Brussels	125,000
France, Empire . . . .	210,000	Imperial	37,000,000	176	Catholic	Paris	1,200,000
Switzerland, Republic	17,000	Republican	2,500,000	147	Prot. & Ca.	Berne	23,000
Austria, Empire, . . .	250,000	Imperial	38,000,000	152	Catholic	Vienna	420,000
Prussia, Kingdom . . .	100,000	Monarchical	17,000,000	170	Protestant	Berlin	430,000
Germany, exclusive of Austria and Prussia . . . . .	100,000	Monarchical	19,000,000	190	Prot. & Ca.	Frankfort	60,000
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE.</b>							
Spain, Kingdom . . . .	170,000	Monarchical	15,000,000	88	Catholic	Madrid	220,000
Portugal, Kingdom . .	30,000	Monarchical	3,500,000	116	Catholic	Lisbon	280,000
Italian States, exclusive of the Austrian portion	100,000	Monarchical	18,000,000	180	Catholic	Rome	180,000
Greece, Kingdom . . .	10,000	Monarchical	1,000,000	100	Greek Cath.	Athens	30,000
Turkey, Empire . . . .	180,000	Monarchical	11,000,000	60	Mohammed.	Constantinople	600,000

 The Extent of Europe is variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 3,600,000 square miles. In the preceding table it is reckoned at the latter. The Population is estimated at from 250,000,000 to 280,000,000. In the table, the estimate is 270,000,000.

**Questions.**—Into what portions is Europe divided by Position and Climate? Into how many principal States or Kingdoms? What States belong to Northern Europe? What to Central Europe? What to Southern Europe? Extent of Russia? Government? Population? Population to the square mile? Religion? Capital? Population of Capital? Put the same question as to each nation. What is the most thickly peopled state in Europe? The next? The next? etc. How many Empires in Europe? How many Kingdoms? How many Republics?

**Lesson 38. CITIES.**—The cities of Europe constitute a remarkable feature of the country, on account of their great population, their numerous and superb public buildings, and their various beneficent institutions. The populations of the several capitals will be found above.

**DISTANCES.**—From London to Paris, 225 miles; Amsterdam, Holland, 240 miles; Copenhagen, Denmark, 600 miles; St. Petersburg, Russia, 1,140 miles; Vienna, Austria, 600 miles; Berne, Switzerland, 650 miles; Rome, Italy, 800 miles; Madrid, Spain, 700 miles; Athens, Greece, 1,500 miles; Constantinople, Turkey, 1,700 miles.

**INDUSTRY.**—Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Mining, and Fisheries are carried on in Europe with the greatest activity, skill, and success.

**CANALS, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS.**—Canals are numerous in Great Britain, France, and Holland : there are also some in other countries. Railroads and Magnetic Telegraphs are spread over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; and also exist in Belgium, France, and portions of Germany and Russia.

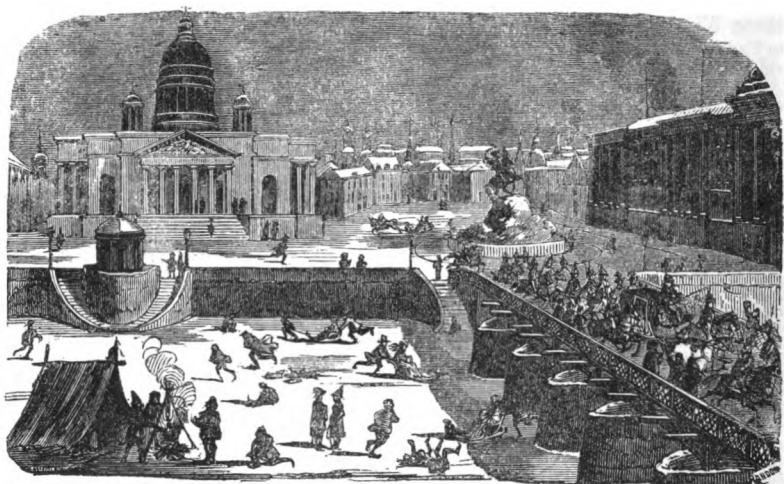
**RELIGION.**—There are Three Systems of Religion known in Europe : Christianity, divided into Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, and Protestant ; Mohammedanism, professed by the Turks ; and Judaism, professed by three or four millions of Jews, scattered in different parts of Europe.

**INHABITANTS.**—In most countries of Europe, the people are divided into four classes ; the Nobility, the Clergy, the Citizens, and the Peasants and Workmen ; these last compose the larger portion of the population, but owing to poverty and ignorance, they exercise little influence.

**HISTORY.**—Europe derived its first Population from Asia. Asia and Africa preceded it in civilisation. Greece was first peopled about 1,800 years B.C. ; after a thousand years, profiting by the arts of Egypt, it attained a high pitch of civilisation. Rome was founded 752 B.C. : in 146 B.C. it conquered Carthage and Greece. About the time of Christ, it had dominion over nearly the whole civilised world. In 476 A.D. this empire fell under the Northern Barbarians ; an Age of Darkness followed, and continued for 1,000 years. All the present kingdoms and empires of Europe are of comparatively modern origin, and have risen from a state of barbarism within the last 500 years.

**Questions.**—What of the cities of Europe? Distance from London to Paris? etc. Industry in Europe? Religions in Europe? History of Europe?





Scene in St. Petersburg.

## Russia : Poland : Lapland.

**Lesson 39. RUSSIA : EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Russia in Europe has a surface of nearly 2,000,000 of square miles, and a population of about 66,000,000, or thirty-three to the square mile. It is the most extensive and populous empire in Europe, and has rapidly advanced in power and civilisation within the last two centuries.

Besides its territories in Europe, Russia has vast territories in Asia. We shall now only describe what is called *European Russia*.

**FACE OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.**—The face of the country is generally level. In the north, the soil is barren ; in the south, it is tolerably fertile. In the north, the climate is cold, and the winter extremely severe ; in the south, it is mild. Various kinds of grain are produced in large quantities ; there are mines of silver, copper, and iron.

**COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT, ETC.**—The commerce is extensive. The government of Russia is a stern despotism. The chief, or emperor, is called **CZAR**. The established religion is the Greek Catholic.

**INHABITANTS.**—The great mass of the people are serfs, being bought and sold with the soil. Most of the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous, yet some of the higher classes are intelligent and refined. Many of the nobility are extremely rich, and live like princes.

No country contains such a variety of races as Russia. There are Lapps, Samoides, Finns, Gypsies, Jews, Slavonians, and Cossacks. The latter are famous horsemen, and are a branch of the Tartars of Asia.

**CITIES.**—*St. Petersburg*, the capital, surpasses every other city in Europe for the general splendour of its streets and edifices. The winters are very severe here, and last from November to April. *Moscow*, the ancient capital, is next to St. Petersburg in importance.

**Questions.**—Extent of Russia ? Population ? Comparative Extent and Population ? Its Territories ? Face of the country ? Soil ? Climate ? Products ? Mines ? Commerce ? Government ? What is the Emperor called ? Religion ? Mass of the People ? Nobles ? Variety of Races ? St. Petersburg ? Moscow ?

**Lesson 40. POLAND**, once a powerful kingdom, has ceased to be an independent nation. It was conquered during the last century, and divided between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, the latter taking the largest share.

The country now called Poland belongs to Russia, and is only a small portion of the ancient kingdom. *Warsaw* is the capital. One third of the Jews of all Europe live in Poland.

**Questions.**—What of Poland ? How was Poland dismembered ? What of the country now called Poland ?



Scene in Lapland.

**Lesson 41.** LAPLAND is the coldest and most desolate country in Europe. The eastern portion belongs to Russia, the western to Norway, and the southern to Sweden. There is little vegetation, and the people live by fishing, and upon their herds of reindeer. The people are of short stature and resemble the Greenlanders; they have no towns, and, though cheerful, are poor and scarcely above the savage state.

*Questions.*—What of Lapland? To whom does it belong? What of Vegetation? How do the people live? Whom do the Lapps or Laplanders resemble?

## Sweden: Norway: Denmark.

**Lesson 42.** SWEDEN AND NORWAY. These are about 1,200 miles long by 450 wide. Their whole extent is 270,000 square miles: their population 4,700,000, or 17 to the square mile. They are cold, rugged countries, thinly inhabited.

SWEDEN is generally barren; the southern parts are the most fertile. A great part of the country is covered with pine forests, from which pitch, tar, and turpentine are procured for exportation. Sweden has also valuable mines of iron and copper. The government is a limited monarchy, and is mildly administered. Education receives considerable attention. *Stockholm*, the capital, is built upon hills, between seven small rocky islands and two peninsulas. The palace of the king is one of the most beautiful in Europe. *Gottenburg* has an extensive trade.

NORWAY became a part of the Swedish dominions in 1814, but it has a government and laws of its own, which regulate its internal affairs. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, except Switzerland. Some of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The soil is, in general, barren, and the country has a dreary aspect. *Christiania* and *Bergen* are the chief towns.

*Questions.*—Extent of Sweden and Norway? Population? Climate and Soil? Soil of Sweden? Pine Forests? Mines? Government? Education? Stockholm? Gottenburg? What of Norway? Face of the country? Mountains? Soil?

**Lesson 43.** DENMARK is 300 miles long by 110 broad. Its extent is 22,000 square miles; its population, 2,500,000, or 113 to the square mile. It is a small kingdom, occupying a peninsula between the North Sea and the Baltic, with several islands.

The country is level, the climate moist and mild, the soil tolerably fertile, and the commerce extensive. Its principal exports are grain and cattle. The government is a limited monarchy, and the established religion is Lutheran. Education receives some attention from the government, and parochial schools are general. *Copenhagen*, the metropolis, has an extensive commerce, and is one of the finest cities in the northern part of Europe.

ICELAND, an island in the North Atlantic, as well as Greenland, belongs to Denmark. In the former is a terrific volcano, called Hecla.

*Questions.*—Length and Breadth of Denmark? Extent? Population? Population to the square mile? What can you say of Denmark? What of the Country? The Soil? Commerce? Exports? Government? Education? Copenhagen? Iceland?

## THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

**Lesson 44. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

What Sea bounds the British Islands on the East? What Ocean at the North and West? What Channel separates England from France? What Channel separates Wales and Ireland? Where is the Bristol Channel? The Irish Sea? The North Channel? Donegal Bay? Galway Bay?

Where are the Straits of Dover?

Where are the following Islands: Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey? The Shetland Isles? The Orkneys? The Hebrides? Isle of Man? Islay?

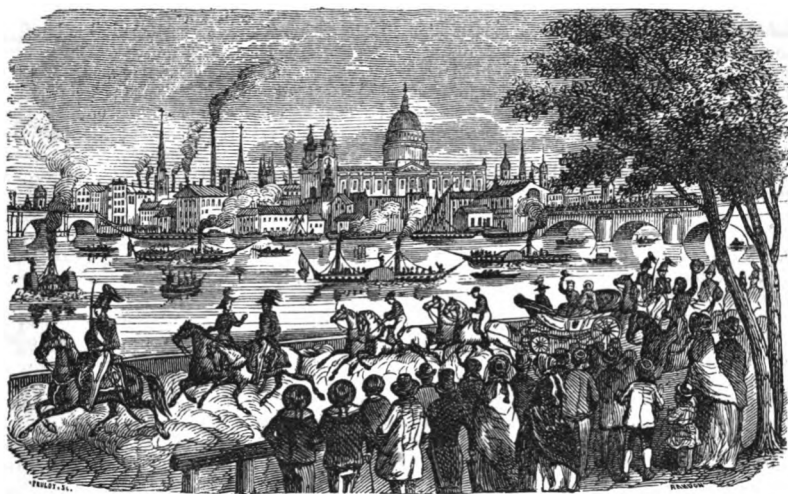
Where are the following Capes: Land's End? Cape Clear? Malin Head? Cape Wrath? In what direction does the River Thames flow? Where does it empty? Answer the same questions as to the

Aire; the Ouse; the Tees; the Tyne; the Severn; the Tay; the Dee; the Don; the Spey; the Suir; the Shannon, etc.

Into what three portions is the Island of Great Britain divided?

On what River is London situated? Tell the direction of the following places from London: Bristol; Oxford; Exeter; Cambridge; Caermarthen; Merthyr Tydvil; York; Dublin; Edinburgh; Cork; Liverpool; Norwich; Manchester; Roscommon; Glasgow; Birmingham; Brighton; Sheffield; Plymouth; Portsmouth; Aberdeen, etc.

The teacher will extend these questions as he may deem necessary.



## The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Lesson 45. CHARACTERISTICS.**—This kingdom is the richest and the most powerful on the globe. The seat and centre of the government is London, in the British Islands. These, with immense possessions in different parts of the world, constitute the British Empire.

**ISLANDS.**—The British Islands consist of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, with other islands adjacent to them.

The island of Great Britain is wedge-shaped ; its broadest part being at the South, and the narrowest at the North. It is the largest island in Europe, its length being about 600 miles : its greatest width 360 miles. Its surface is much diversified, the North and West being mountainous. Ben Mac Dui, in Scotland, is the loftiest mountain. The Thames in England, and the Shannon in Ireland, are the largest rivers.

Ireland is 300 miles long by 200 broad. On the whole, the surface is flat or undulating ; but in the south-west there are mountains 3,400 feet high. The Shannon is the principal river.

**CLIMATE, SOIL, &c.**—The climate of the British Islands is peculiarly moist, but it is mild, considering the high northern latitude. The soil is moderately fertile by nature, and skilful and industrious cultivation have rendered them exceedingly productive.

**Questions.**—What of the Wealth and Power of the United Kingdom ? The seat of the Government ? What is the British Empire ? What are the British Islands ? Shape of the Island of Great Britain ? Comparative size ? Length and Breadth ? Surface ? Loftiest Mountain ? Largest Rivers ?

Length and Breadth of Ireland ? Surface ? Principal River ? Climate of British Islands ? Soil ?

**Lesson 46. EXTENT AND POPULATION.**—The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The following table shows the extent of these, with their population in round numbers :—

Extent of the British Islands	117,000 square miles.	POPULATION.	POP. TO SQ. MILE.
England and Wales	55,000	27,500,000	231
Scotland	30,000	18,000,000	327
Ireland	32,000	3,000,000	100
		6,500,000	203

**HISTORY.**—These four divisions, England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, anciently constituted so many different nations. Wales has been attached to England for near six hundred years. Scotland was united to it in 1707, and Ireland in 1800. Thus the present United Kingdom was formed. Though embraced under one government, the people of these four divisions have each their peculiar national characteristics.

England is the most populous part of the United Kingdom ; she successively conquered the other portions ; hence the word *England* is often used, as meaning the whole kingdom ; the name *Great Britain*, is frequently used in the same sense. The people and government of the United Kingdom are called *British*.

**Questions.**—What does the British Empire include ? Extent of the British Islands ? Population ? Population to the square mile ? Put the same questions as to England, Wales, etc.

How long has Wales been annexed to England ? Scotland ? Ireland ? National characteristics ? What of the term England ? Great Britain ?



**Lesson 47. GOVERNMENT.**—This is a Limited Monarchy. The laws are made by the Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and House of Commons, with the approbation of the Sovereign. They are administered by judges, magistrates, and juries of twelve men. The laws for the several divisions are the same, with certain exceptions, there being some peculiar laws for Scotland, and some peculiar laws for Ireland. The national debt is £780,000,000. The annual income is £52,000,000. The Army is not large, but it is very efficient; the Navy is the most powerful in the world.

**INDUSTRY.**—The United Kingdom surpasses all other countries in the extent, variety, and perfection of its Manufactures. The chief articles are of cotton and iron. Its Commerce is more extensive than that of any other nation; the merchant ships being 30,000 in number, and of 3,000,000 tons burthen; the exports are £65,000,000, and the imports £63,000,000 annually. Agriculture is also conducted with the utmost energy and skill. The Mines of coal and iron are inexhaustible, and contribute greatly to the wealth of the country. The Fisheries are very extensive and productive.

**TOWNS AND CITIES; ROADS, ETC.**—The British Islands abound in populous cities, towns, and villages; no country equals them for the number and perfection of their roads, bridges, canals, and railroads, which connect all the principal towns by the greatest facilities of intercourse.

**RELIGION.**—The Church, established and supported by the State, is called the *Protestant Episcopal Church*: of this the sovereign is the head. It comprises two archbishops and about twenty-five bishops. Other religions, which are numerous, are tolerated.

**Questions.**—What is the Government of the United Kingdom? What of the Laws? National Debt? Manufactures? Commerce? Agriculture? Mines? Fisheries? Towns and Cities? Roads, Bridges, etc.? Religion?

**Lesson 48. BRITISH EMPIRE; EXTENT AND POPULATION.**—The British Empire is the most extensive and powerful in the world, comprising, besides the British Islands, Colonies, Ports, Trading Stations, etc., in every quarter of the globe. The following table embraces these, with their extent and population in round numbers:—

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.
<b>IN EUROPE.</b>			<b>IN AUSTRALIA.</b>		
The British Islands .....	117,000	27,500,000	Australia and Colonies .....	3,000,000	300,000
Heligoland, Malta, Gibraltar..	250	200,000	Van Diemen's Land .....	30,000	60,000
<b>IN AMERICA.</b>			New Zealand, Sarawak, and Labuan .....	30,000	200,000
British North America .....	3,000,000	2,500,000	<b>IN ASIA.</b>		
West Indies, Guiana, &c. ....	300,000	1,000,000	Ceylon .....	30,000	1,500,000
Falkland Islands .....	2,500		Hong Kong, Aden, &c. ....	40	30,000
<b>IN AFRICA.</b>			British India, including possessions in China, India, Malacca, with Singapore, &c.	1,100,000	140,000,000
Cape Colony, Cape Natal ....	200,000	300,000	<b>Total....</b>	<b>7,800,790</b>	<b>173,840,000</b>
Guinea Settlements, &c. ....	(?)	50,000			
Mauritius, and other Islands..	1,000	200,000			

According to this view, the sovereign of the British Empire exercises dominion over nearly one-sixth part of the inhabitants of the earth, and one-sixth part of the habitable land of the earth!

**Questions.**—What of the British Empire? Extent of the British Islands? Population? Put the same questions as to Malta, Gibraltar, etc.; British America, etc. What portion of the Inhabitants of the earth are subject to the United Kingdom? What portion of the Territory?

## England.

**Lesson 49. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—England embraces the southern part of the Island of Great Britain, and is the most wealthy and highly cultivated portion of the United Kingdom. Its length is 420 miles, and its breadth 360. Exclusive of Wales, its extent is 47,500 square miles; its population is 17,000,000.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The chief mountains of England are as follows: the Cheviot Hills; the Pennine Range; the Cumbrian Group; the Cambrian Range; the Devonian Range.

The Cheviot Hills are on the borders of Scotland. The Pennine Chain extends from the Cheviot Hills to Derbyshire; Cross Fell, 3,000 feet, is the highest point. The Cumbrian Group, in the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, includes Sca Fell, 3,166 feet in height, which is the highest mountain in England. The Cambrian Range includes the Welsh mountains, which overspread a great part of Wales; Snowden, the highest peak, is 3,570 feet. The Devonian Range includes the mountains of Devonshire and Cornwall; the most elevated point is Cawsand Beacon, 1,800 feet high.

**Questions.**—What of England? Length? Breadth? Extent? Population? Population to the square mile? Cheviot Hills? Pennine Range? Cumbrian Group? Cambrian Range? Devonian Range?

**Lesson 50. FACE OF THE COUNTRY, CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC.**—In the north and west, the country is elevated and irregular, with some mountain ranges; in the centre it is undulating; to the east it slopes down to alluvial plains and marshes along the coast. The climate is moist, and much subject to fogs. The soil is moderately fertile by nature; but cultivation has made the greater part of the surface rich and productive as a garden.

**RIVERS.**—England is watered by numerous rivers, of which the principal are the Thames, Medway, Trent, Ouse, and Severn.

The Thames flows into the German Ocean, after an easterly course of 210 miles. Upon the borders of this, London, the largest city in the world, is situated. The Mersey joins the Thames near its mouth. The Trent and Ouse flow easterly, and unite to form the estuary of the Humber, on the eastern coast. The Severn rises in Wales, and, finally, expands into the Bristol Channel, on the south-west coast.

**LAKES.**—The principal are Windermere, Ullswater, and Derwentwater; all in Westmoreland. They are insignificant in size; Windermere, the largest, contains but three square miles; they are, however, all noted for the picturesque beauty of their borders.

**ISLANDS.**—On the south of England is the Isle of Wight, 22 miles long and 13 wide, famous for its beautiful scenery. The Scilly Isles, 145 in number, but six only inhabited, are off the south-west point of Cornwall. Near the coast of France, are the three Channel Islands, Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, noted for their mild climate. The Isle of Man, midway between England and Ireland, has mountains 2,000 feet high, and is noted for the herring fisheries around its coasts.

**MINERALS.**—These are exceedingly valuable and abundant, including coal, iron, lead, tin, salt, black lead, slate, etc. The two first are among the principal sources of national wealth.

**ANIMALS.**—The wild animals are reduced to the stag, fox, badger, otter, weasel, wild cat, and a few become quadrupeds. The bear, wolf, wild boar, wild ox, etc., formerly inhabitants of the forest, have smaller extinct. The horse, originally derived from Asia, has attained great perfection here.

**Questions.**—Face of the country? Climate? Soil? Cultivation? What are the four principal Rivers of England and Wales? Describe the Thames; Medway; Trent; Ouse; Severn. Lakes of England? Minerals? Soil? Wild Animals? The Horse?

**Lesson 51. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—England is divided into Forty Counties, as follows:—

Counties.		Chief Towns: the County or Shire Towns being in Italics.
Northern Counties.	Northumberland.....	Newcastle, population 87,800; Alnwick; Tynemouth; Berwick.
	Cumberland.....	Carlisle, 25,300; Whitehaven; Workington; Penrith.
	Durham.....	Durham, 13,100; Sunderland; South Shields; Darlington; Stockton.
	Westmoreland.....	Appleby, 2,500; Kendal.
	Lancashire.....	Lancaster, 40,000; Liverpool, 376,000; Manchester, 516,000; Bolton, 61,000; Preston, 69,000.
Western Counties.	Yorkshire.....	York, 40,000; Leeds, 172,000; Sheffield, 135,000; Hull, 84,700; Bradford; Huddersfield.
	Cheshire.....	Chester, 27,800; Stockport; Macclesfield; Congleton; Nantwich.
	Shropshire, or Salop..	Shrewsbury, 19,700; Wellington; Ludlow; Bridgenorth.
	Herefordshire.....	Hereford, 12,000; Leominster; Ledbury; Ross.
	Monmouthshire.....	Monmouth, 6,000; Pontypool; Newport; Abergavenny.
North Midland Counties.	Nottinghamshire.....	Nottingham, 57,000; Newark; Mansfield.
	Derbyshire.....	Derby, 40,000; Chesterfield; Ashbourne; Matlock.
	Staffordshire.....	Stafford, 11,800; Wolverhampton; Burton; Litchfield.
	Leicestershire.....	Leicester, 60,600; Loughborough; Bosworth.
	Rutland.....	Oakham, 2,800; Uppingham.
South Midland Counties.	Northamptonshire...	Northampton, 26,600; Peterborough; Daventry.
	Warwickshire.....	Warwick, 10,000; Birmingham, 232,800; Coventry.
	Worcestershire.....	Worcester, 27,500; Dudley; Kidderminster; Evesham.
	Gloucestershire.....	Gloucester, 17,500; Bristol, 137,000; Cheltenham; Stroud.
	Oxfordshire.....	Oxford, 21,800; Banbury; Henley; Witney; Woodstock.
Eastern Counties.	Buckinghamshire.....	Buckingham, 8,000; Aylesbury; Wycombe.
	Bedfordshire.....	Bedford, 11,700; Biggleswade; Dunstable.
	Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln, 17,500; Boston; Gainsborough; Stamford.
	Huntingdonshire.....	Huntingdon, 6,000; St. Ives; St. Neots.
	Cambridgeshire.....	Cambridge, 28,000; Wisbeach; Ely; Newmarket.
Southern Counties.	Norfolk.....	Norwich, 68,000; Yarmouth; Lynn Regis.
	Suffolk.....	Ipswich, 32,000; Bury St. Edmunds; Woodbridge.
	Essex.....	Chelmsford, 6,000; Colchester; Harwich.
	Hertfordshire.....	Hertford, 6,600; St. Albans; Ware.
	Middlesex.....	London, 2,500,000; Westminster; Brentford; Uxbridge.
South Eastern Counties.	Surrey.....	Guildford, 6,700; Southwark; Lambeth; Croydon; Kingston.
	Kent.....	Maidstone, 20,700; Greenwich, with Deptford and Woolwich, 75,000; Canterbury.
	Sussex.....	Chichester, 9,000; Brighton, 70,000; Hastings; Lewes.
	Berkshire.....	Reading, 21,000; Windsor, 10,000; Newbury; Abingdon.
	Wiltshire.....	Salisbury, 12,000; Trowbridge; Bradford; Wilton.
South Western Counties.	Hampshire, or Hants..	Winchester, 13,000; Portsmouth, 72,000; Southampton, 35,000.
	Dorsetshire.....	Dorchester, 6,000; Weymouth; Poole; Bournemouth.
	Somersetshire.....	Bath, 54,000; Frome; Taunton; Bridgewater; Wells.
	Devonshire.....	Exeter, 40,000; Plymouth, with Devonport, 53,000; Tiverton; Barnstaple.
	Cornwall.....	Lanunceston, 6,000; Redruth; Falmouth; Truro; Bodmin.

**Questions.**—Into how many Counties is England divided? What are the Northern Counties? Western? North Midland? etc. What is the County town of Northumberland? Population? etc.

**123** The teacher can extend these questions as he deems best; he can also direct the pupil to point out the principal towns in the preceding table, on the Map at page 30.

**Lesson 52. AGRICULTURE.**—This is conducted with great skill and success.

The Agriculture of England is devoted chiefly to the production of food for man and animals, such as the various kinds of corn, with grass, potatoes, and kitchen vegetables. The surface of England displays a perfection of cultivation, such as no other country can boast. The lands are divided by hedges, which contribute to the rich and agreeable aspect of the country. The domestic animals, horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are brought to the utmost state of improvement.

**MANUFACTURES.**—These surpass those of any other country in their variety, extent, and perfection. Aided by ample capital, and inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, found in the soil; favoured also by an equable climate, and the intrinsic energy and perseverance of the people, and finally, stimulated by an insular position, and encouraged by a government at once energetic and liberal, they have attained a development which is without parallel in ancient or modern times.

The great seat of the cotton manufacture, which annually amounts to £30,000,000, is in Lancashire and Cheshire; that is, in the towns of Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Preston, Wigan, Bury, Oldham, etc. The woollen manufactures are in Yorkshire and the vicinity; Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, etc., being the centres of this industry. The manufactures of iron are diffused over most parts of the kingdom. Sheffield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton are celebrated for the manufacture of every species of hardware. About 1,000,000 tons of iron are annually produced from the mines, and the iron manufactures amount to £17,000,000. Silk-weaving, Tanning, and the making of Earthenware are very extensive branches of industry.

**COMMERCE.**—At least three-fourths of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on by England.

*Questions.*—To what is the Agriculture of England chiefly devoted? What of Domestic Animals? Manufactures? By what means have these Manufactures been promoted? What of the Cotton manufacture? Woollen manufacture? Iron? Other manufactures? Commerce?

**Lesson 53. CITIES.**—*London*, the capital of the British Empire, is the richest and most populous city in the world.

It is on the banks of the river Thames, which is crossed by seven bridges; it is 45 miles from the sea, and covers nearly twenty-five square miles. Its splendid docks for the reception of shipping, covering several hundred acres, are evidence of its immense commerce, which is greater than that of any other city. It has several splendid parks, many handsome squares, fifty provision markets, and 10,000 streets. St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, and the British Museum are noble monuments of architectural taste. It has innumerable institutions for the promotion of science, and for other beneficial objects. The libraries and museums of art and antiquities are of immense value and extent.

*Liverpool*, on the Mersey, is second only to London in its commerce. *Manchester* is the largest manufacturing town; here is the great centre of the cotton manufacture. *Birmingham*, the second in rank as to manufactures, produces an infinite variety of articles in metal, including muskets and hardware of every kind. *Chelsea* is noted for its hospital for disabled soldiers; *Greenwich*, for its hospital for disabled sailors; and also for its Observatory, the point from which longitude is reckoned. *Windsor* has a splendid castle, the usual residence of the sovereign; *Brighton* has a royal pavilion; *Bath*, *Buxton*, and *Matlock* have warm mineral springs; *Stratford-on-Avon* is renowned as the birthplace of Shakspeare; *Oxford* and *Cambridge* are the seats of the two principal English Universities.

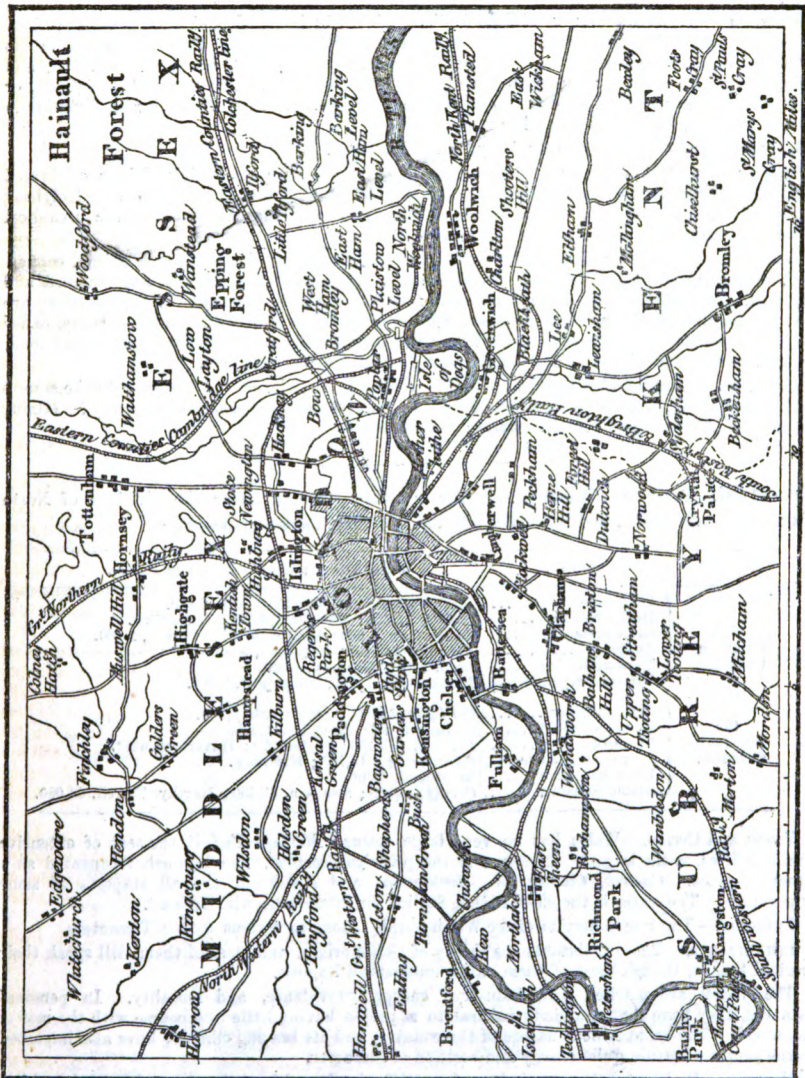
**GOVERNMENT, ETC.**—England is the original nucleus and present centre of the British Empire; London, its capital, is the seat of the government of the United Kingdom. It successively subjugated the other portions of the kingdom, and being the richest, most populous, and most enlightened part of it, exercises a controlling influence throughout the empire, in government, as well as in literature, taste, art, and fashion.

**RELIGION.**—The Religion of the State, that of the Protestant Episcopal church, is the leading religion of the people of England; there is, however, a large body of Dissenters of various creeds and denominations.

**EDUCATION.**—The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, are celebrated institutions for classical education. The seminaries for the higher and middle classes are numerous and efficient. Common-school education is imperfect and partial, but is improving.

**HISTORY.**—Cæsar, the Roman general, invaded England in the year 55 B.C. The people were then savages of the Celtic race, and called Britons. The country was conquered, and occupied by the Romans for 400 years. In the fifth century it was infested by the Danes, and then conquered and occupied by the Saxons. These drove a great part of the Britons into Wales. A Saxon tribe called *Angles* gave name to England. The kingdom was established in 827 A.D. William, duke of Normandy, conquered the country, 1066 A.D., and occupied the throne, thus placing the monarchy on a firm basis. The present English people may be considered as a mixed race, the basis of which is Saxon, with Danish, Celtic, Roman, and Norman ingredients. The latter gave rise to many of the old noble families.

## Environs of London.




### Lesson 54. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

**What River passes through London?**

**In what direction does the Thames flow?**

In what direction from London are the following :  
Chelsea ; Islington ; Camberwell ; Hampstead ;

Battersea; Greenwich; Kensington; Woolwich;  
Paddington; Tottenham; Kingston; Bromley;  
Richmond Park; Epping Forest, etc.?

 The pupil may be required to answer other similar questions, to point out the several railroads, etc.



## Wales.

**Lesson 55. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Wales is about 180 miles long, and 80 wide. Its extent is about 7,500 square miles; its population about 1,000,000, being 184 to the square mile.

**MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, CLIMATE.**—Wales is distinguished by its rough and mountainous surface. The loftiest mountain is Snowden, in Caernarvonshire, 3,570 feet high. There are several others of nearly equal elevation. The Rivers are all small; the principal are the Severn, Dee, and Wye. These are noted for the picturesque beauty of their banks. The largest Lake is Bala, or Pendermere, four miles long and the source of the river Dee. The climate of Wales differs from that of England, being colder and less moist.

**ISLANDS.**—The chief island is Anglesey, in the Irish Sea.

This has a surface slightly undulating. It is connected with the mainland by a celebrated suspension-bridge across Menai Strait, and by a Tubular Bridge of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. In ancient times, it was called *Mona*, and was the chief seat of the Druidical worship, some monuments of which still remain.

**INDUSTRY.**—The Mining Industry is very important, including the production of iron, copper, lead, silver, slate, and limestone. In the south, great quantities of coal are obtained and exported. Agriculture is in a backward state; the farms are small; many cattle and sheep are sent to the English market. A diminutive breed of horses is produced in the highlands, called *ponies*, of which many are exported. There are considerable manufactures of iron and wool, with some of cotton, flax, silk, and slate. The commerce is not extensive.

**Questions.**—Length and Breadth of Wales? Extent? Population? Population to the square mile? Surface? Loftiest Mountain? Rivers? Largest Lake? Island of Anglesey? Mining Industry? Agriculture? Manufactures? Commerce?

**Lesson 56. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Wales is often spoken of under the divisions of North Wales and South Wales, and is divided into the following Twelve Counties:—

Counties.		Chief Towns; County Towns in Italics.
Six Northern Counties.	Flintshire .....	<i>Flint</i> , population 3,300; St. Asaph, 2,000.
	Denbighshire .....	<i>Denbigh</i> , 5,500; Wrexham, 6,700; Llangollen.
	Caernarvonshire .....	<i>Caernarvon</i> , 8,600; Bangor, 6,500; Conway, 2,100.
	Anglesey .....	<i>Beaumaris</i> , 2,600; Holyhead, 5,600.
	Merionethshire .....	<i>Bala</i> , 1,300; Dolgelly, 2,000.
	Montgomeryshire .....	<i>Montgomery</i> , 1,200; Welshpool, 6,500.
Six Southern Counties.	Cardiganshire .....	<i>Cardigan</i> , 3,800; Aberystwith, 5,200.
	Radnorshire .....	<i>Radnor</i> , 6,400; Presteign, 1,600.
	Pembrokeshire .....	<i>Pembroke</i> , 10,100; St. David's; Haverford-west.
	Caermarthenshire .....	<i>Caermarthen</i> , 10,500; Kidwelly.
	Brecknockshire .....	<i>Brecknock</i> , 6,000.
	Glamorganshire .....	<i>Cardiff</i> , 18,000; Swansea, 31,400; Merthyr Tydvil, 68,000.

**TOWNS AND CITIES.**—Wales has no very large towns; *Merthyr-Tydvil*, the seat of extensive iron foundries, is the largest. *Swansea* is the principal seaport, and is much frequented as a watering place. *Cardiff*, *Caernarvon*, *Beaumaris*, and *Holyhead*, are all seaports of some importance. The latter is the chief Packet Station for intercourse with Ireland.

**RELIGION.**—The larger portion of the Welsh people belong to various sects of Dissenters.

**INHABITANTS.**—The inhabitants are chiefly of Celtic origin, and most of them still speak their original tongue, though most of them, also, understand English.

The Welsh are marked with industry, energy, providence, and morality. In personal manners, they have that simplicity natural to a people having little intercourse with the rest of the world. The mountainous nature of the country, and its bracing climate, have also imparted to the people a certain quiet energy and decision of character.

**HISTORY.**—Wales was anciently independent of England, and bore the name of Cambria. After a severe struggle, it was finally subdued by England in 1282, since which time it has been subject to it, and incorporated with it as a Principality. The eldest son of the king, since the conquest, has been called *Prince of Wales*.

**Questions.**—How many Counties in Wales? What are the six Northern counties? The six Southern? Shine town of Flintshire? Population of Flint? etc. What of Wales as to Towns? What of Merthyr-Tydvil? Swansea? Other Seaports? Religion of the Welsh? Inhabitants of Wales? History? What of the Eldest Son of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom?

## Scotland.

**Lesson 57. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Scotland is 280 miles long and 175 miles wide. Its extent is about 30,000 square miles; its population nearly 3,000,000, or 90 to the square mile.

It is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands. The former is, to a great extent, covered by bleak, bold mountains; the latter is generally hilly. Numerous lakes and rivers mark the scenery, while peculiar characteristics distinguish the people. It is separated from England by the Cheviot Hills, the River Tweed on the east, and the Solway Frith on the west.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The principal ranges of Mountains are the Grampian and the Cheviot Hills; the former are wild, desolate, and often precipitous. They extend from the south along the western part of the country; near the centre they traverse it to the east, and thence overspread nearly the whole north with their numerous chains. Ben Nevis, 4,375 feet high, and Ben Mac Dui, 4,400 feet high, are the loftiest peaks. The Cheviot Hills, between Scotland and England, rise at various points from 2,000 to 2,600 feet in height. These are the scenes of the battle of Chevy Chase, and many other events in the border history of the two countries.

**RIVERS.**—The principal Rivers of Scotland are the Tweed, Tay, Dee, Spey, and Clyde. These are all small, but there are many that have acquired celebrity from history, or from the legendary song and romance of the country. The largest are but little over 100 miles in length.

**LAKES.**—The Lakes of Scotland are numerous and interesting. Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain, is 24 miles long, and occupies an area of 4,400 miles. Loch Awe, Loch Ness, and Loch Shee, are somewhat smaller. Lakes Marae, Tay, Arkeig, Shiel, Lochie, and Katrine, are all more diminutive. Some of the larger lakes are studded with beautiful islands, and most of them derive peculiar charms from the wild mountain scenery that encircles them. To this must be added the poetic associations with which they have become endowed by the genius of Burns, Scott, and other gifted natives of the country.

**ISLANDS.**—There are three principal groups of Islands connected with Scotland; the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides. These are bleak and mountainous, admittin of little cultivation. The inhabitants are few, and live chiefly by fishing and hunting sea-fowl. Staffa, one of the Hebrides, is famous for its cave, formed of basaltic columns.

**CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC.**—The climate is similar to that of England, though colder and more moist. The soil is generally poor, yet some of the vales are highly cultivated and very productive. There are few forests, and the hills and mountains are generally bare. The animals are the same as in England. The minerals are coal, iron, building stone, slate, etc.

**QUESTIONS.**—Length and breadth of Scotland? Extent? Population? Population to the square mile? Divisions? Face of the country? The Grampians? Cheviot Hills? What of the Rivers of Scotland? What are the principal Rivers? Lakes? What are the three principal groups of Islands? What of the Orkneys? The Shetlands? The Hebrides? Character of these islands? What of Staffa? Climate of Scotland? Soil? Forests? Animals?

**Lesson 58. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Scotland is divided into Thirty-three Counties, as follows:—

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Ten Northern Counties.	Orkney .....	Kirkwall, population 3,600; Lerwick.
	Caithness .....	Wick, 10,000; Thurso.
	Sutherland .....	Dornoch, 600.
	Ross .....	Tain, 2,000; Dingwall.
	Cromarty .....	Cromarty, 2,000.
	Nairn .....	Nairn, 3,500.
	Moray, or Elgin .....	Elgin, 6,000; Forres.
	Banff .....	Banff, 4,000; Cullen.
	Aberdeen .....	Aberdeen, 88,000; Peterhead.
	Inverness .....	Inverness, 16,000; Fort George.
Nine Middle Counties.	Perth .....	Perth, 24,000; Crieff; Dunkeld.
	Forfar .....	Forfar, 10,000; Dundee, 62,000; Montrose.
	Mearns, or Kincardine .....	Bervie, 1,400.
	Argyle .....	Inverary, 2,300; Cameltown.
	Dumbarton .....	Dumbarton, 4,500.
	Stirling .....	Stirling, 10,000; Falkirk; Bannockburn.
	Clackmannan .....	Clackmannan, 5,200; Alloa.
Fourteen Southern Counties.	Kinross .....	Kinross, 3,000.
	Fife .....	Cupar, 7,000; St. Andrews, 7,000; Kirkcaldy.
	Bute .....	Rothsay, 7,500; Lamlash.
	Renfrew .....	Renfrew, 3,800; Greenock, 36,000; Paisley, 60,000.
	Lanark .....	Glasgow; 350,000; Lanark, 8,000; Hamilton.
	Linlithgow .....	Linlithgow, 6,000; Borrowstownness.
	Edinburgh .....	Edinburgh, 193,000; Leith; Dalkeith.
	Haddington .....	Haddington, 6,000; Dunbar.
	Peebles .....	Peebles, 3,000.
	Berwick .....	Greenlaw, 1,400; Dunse; Lauder.
	Ayr .....	Ayr, 9,000; Kilmarnock; Irvine.
	Wigtown .....	Wigtown, 2,800; Stranraer; Portpatrick.
	Kirkcudbright .....	Kirkcudbright, 3,500; Castle Douglas.
	Dumfries .....	Dumfries, 12,000; Annan; Sanquhar.
	Selkirk .....	Selkirk, 4,000.
	Roxburgh .....	Jedburgh, 5,500; Kelso; Melrose.

**Questions.**—How many counties in Scotland? What are the ten Northern Counties? The nine Middle Counties? The fourteen Southern Counties? etc.

**Lesson 59. INDUSTRY.**—The Industrial Interests of Scotland are highly important.

**AGRICULTURE** is conducted with great skill and success. Only one fourth of the surface of the country is arable; the rest being water, forest, or waste. One half of the arable land is used for pasture; and one quarter for the cultivation of oats, which furnishes the chief food of the people. Many cattle and sheep are sent to the English market. The Shetlands, like Wales, have a diminutive breed of horses, called ponies, of which great numbers are exported.

The **MANUFACTURES** are extensive, consisting of cotton, linen, iron, spirits, woollen, and silk. The annual value of the cotton manufacture is about £4,000,000; and of linen, iron, and spirits nearly the same.

The mines of coal and iron, and the quarries of building-stone, marble, and slate, are considerable sources of wealth. The fisheries are very important; of the 12,000 vessels, and 90,000 persons, employed in the fisheries of Great Britain, Scotland furnishes nearly one half.

The **COMMERCE** is thriving. Scotland has about 4,000 trading-vessels, with a burthen of 500,000 tons. She has also numerous steamboats. Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Dundee, and Aberdeen, are important seaports.

**Questions.**—Agriculture of Scotland? Manufactures? Mining? Fisheries? Commerce? Steamboats? Seaports?

**Lesson 60. ROADS, ETC.**—The Roads of Scotland are excellent; there are several important railroads, and some useful canals.

**TOWNS AND CITIES.**—*Edinburgh*, the capital, is a remarkable and interesting city. It is divided by a deep ravine, called the Loch, into the Old and New Town. The former is an irregular assemblage of streets and alleys, composed of houses of every variety of antique and grotesque architecture; some of them attaining the height of ten or twelve stories. In the midst is a lofty eminence, called the Castle, 430 feet high, which affords a commanding view of the city and vicinity.

The New Town is regularly laid out, and handsomely built; a lofty elevation, called Calton Hill, affords a fine view of the surrounding country, which is singularly striking and beautiful. Arthur's Seat, a naked, rocky mountain, 800 feet in height to the south-east of the city, is a remarkable object. The views presented from their heights are exceedingly grand. Edinburgh is renowned for its literary, charitable, and scientific institutions.

*Glasgow* is the most populous city in Scotland, and takes the lead in commerce and the cotton manufacture. *Paisley* has extensive manufactures of cotton, of shawls, and of silk goods. *Aberdeen* has a noted university, exports granite to London, and manufactures cotton and woollen goods.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION.**—Scotland, originally an independent kingdom, was united to England in 1707. The established religion, and that of the mass of the people, is Presbyterian; a large portion of the Presbyterians, however, are independent of the church as established by law.

**EDUCATION.**—The universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, enjoy a high reputation. The inferior seminaries are excellent; even the lowest classes have good advantages for education.

**INHABITANTS, ETC.**—The Lowland Scotch are of Saxon origin, and their language is a dialect of the English. The Highlanders are of Celtic origin, as were the original Britons, Welsh, and Irish.

The language of the Highlanders is called Erse or Gaelic. It is still spoken by some of the people; yet nearly all can speak English. Their national dress consists of the *tartan* or *plaid*, a sort of shawl or scarf worn over the shoulder. The *kilt* is a short petticoat, leaving the knee bare. The Scotch are generally frugal, and eager to push their fortune, especially in foreign countries. The inhabitants of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and small portions of the Hebrides are of Danish descent.

**HISTORY.**—The first inhabitants of Scotland are supposed to have been of Celtic origin; probably a tribe of the Cimbri, who passed over from Denmark several centuries before the Christian era; but at the time of its invasion by the Romans, under Agricola, the people were called *Picts* or *Caledonians*. These were a branch of the Saxons, and mingled with others, appear to have been the progenitors of the modern Lowlanders. Scotland was never conquered by the Romans, and when the latter abandoned Britain, in the fifth century, the warlike Scotch so harassed the Britons by their incursions, that the latter called in the aid of the Saxons, who soon became masters of England, where they established the English monarchy in the ninth century.

The *Scotti* or *Scots*, a Celtic tribe, which had migrated through Spain into Ireland, and given their name to that country as early as the fifth century, came to Scotland, and here established themselves in the sixth and seventh centuries, finally transferring their name to their new abode. These became the progenitors of the Highlanders.

In the year 836 A.D., Kenneth, one of their kings, defeated Wred, the Saxon king of the Lowland country; and from this time begins the regular history of the Scottish monarchy. It affords abundant materials, as well from the conflicts of the different tribes and sections, as from the war with England, for the use of the poet and romancer; the evidence of which is found in the national tales, songs, and ballads, familiar to all English readers. The union with England, in 1707 (effected through the accession of James VI. of Scotland, who was also heir to the British throne), terminated the strifes which had continued for more than a thousand years. At the present day the Scotch have, in a considerable degree, assimilated themselves to the language, customs, and manners of England.

**Questions.**—What of Roads in Scotland? Railroads, etc.? Edinburgh? The Old Town? The New Town? Glasgow? Paisley? Aberdeen?

Religion of Scotland? Education? Inhabitants? Language of the Highlanders? Dress? Inhabitants of the Orkneys? etc.

Who were the first inhabitants of Scotland? What of the Picts or Caledonians? What of the Romans? What of the Scots, after the Romans left Britain? The Scotti? Kenneth? What of the history of Scotland from the time of Kenneth? The Union with England?

## Ireland.

**Lesson 61. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This island is about 300 miles long and 200 broad; its extent is 32,000 square miles; its population, 6,500,000, or 203 to the square mile.

**FACE OF THE COUNTRY.**—Ireland consists of a flat or slightly undulating country, enclosed by several groups of isolated mountains near the coast.

The mountain groups are in the county of Wicklow on the east; Donegal at the north-west; Mayo and Galway on the west; and Kerry on the south-west. In the latter are Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 3,400 feet high and the highest peaks in the island. The coasts are deeply indented, presenting several prominent capes, and many fine bays. The islands are numerous, but unimportant. The rivers are small, but useful for navigation. The Shannon, 220 miles long, is the principal. The harbours are numerous; those of Cork and Bantry Bay are almost unrivalled. The lakes are also numerous, containing in all, 340 square miles. Lough Neagh, 150 square miles, is the largest lake in the British Islands. The lakes of Killarney are famous for the beauty of their scenery.

**CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC.**—The climate of Ireland resembles that of England, though even more moist.

This moisture causes the deep green of its vegetation, which has given Ireland the name of the *Emerald Isle*. The soil is fertile, and generally well fitted for grazing. There are extensive tracts called *bogs*, which consist of vegetable matter ten to twenty feet deep. They afford a supply of peat for fuel, which is important in the general scarcity of wood and coal. The animals are similar to those of England; there are no venomous reptiles, and popular tradition imputes their destruction to St. Patrick. Beds of coal, iron, copper, and marble are found, but are not extensively wrought.

**Questions.**—Extent of Ireland? Population? Population to the square mile? Face of the Country? What of the mountain groups? The highest mountains? The Coasts? Rivers? Lakes? Climate? Soil? Bogs? Animals? Minerals?

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Ireland is divided into Four Provinces and Thirty-two Counties, viz.—

Counties.	County Towns.	Counties.	County Towns.
<b>ULSTER, NINE COUNTIES.</b>			
Antrim .....	Antrim, population 5,500.	Dublin .....	Dublin, 290,000.
Londonderry .....	Londonderry, 15,000.	Wicklow .....	Wicklow, 3,000.
Donegal .....	Donegal, 7,000.	Wexford .....	Wexford, 11,000.
Tyrone .....	Omagh, 3,000.	Carlow .....	Carlow, 10,000.
Fermanagh .....	Enniskillen, 6,000.	Kilkenny .....	Kilkenny, 20,000.
Cavan .....	Cavan, 4,000.	<b>MUNSTER, SIX COUNTIES.</b>	
Monaghan .....	Monaghan, 13,000.	Tipperary .....	Clonmel, 13,500.
Armagh .....	Armagh, 13,000.	Waterford .....	Waterford, 30,000.
Down .....	Downpatrick, 9,000.	Cork .....	Cork, 110,000.
<b>LEINSTER, TWELVE COUNTIES.</b>		Kerry .....	Tralee, 13,000.
Louth .....	Dundalk, 13,000.	Limerick .....	Limerick, 65,000.
Meath .....	Trim, 6,500.	Clare .....	Ennis, 10,000.
West Meath .....	Mullingar, 10,000.	<b>CONNAUGHT, FIVE COUNTIES.</b>	
Longford .....	Longford, 5,000.	Galway .....	Galway, 24,000.
King's County .....	Tullamore, 6,500.	Mayo .....	Castlebar, 6,000.
Queen's County .....	Maryborough, 4,000.	Sligo .....	Sligo, 12,000.
Kildare .....	Kildare, 3,000.	Leitrim .....	Carrick-on-Shannon, 9,000.
		Roscommon .....	Roscommon, 3,000.

**Questions.**—Into how many provinces and counties is Ireland divided? How many counties in Ulster? How many in Leinster? etc.

**Lesson 62. INDUSTRY.**—The Industrial Interests of Ireland are in a depressed condition.

**AGRICULTURE** is the leading branch of industry, yet it is in a backward state. The chief objects of culture are pasture, potatoes, oats, etc. The principal manufacture is of linen; this produces \$5,000,000 a year. Fish is abundant, but the fisheries are not highly productive. The commerce consists of imports of colonial produce and English manufactures; and the exports of butter, beef, pork, cattle, pigs, oats, linen, etc. The whole exports are \$18,000,000 a year; of this amount, linen yields \$4,000,000; butter, \$3,500,000; 50,000,000 of eggs are annually sent to England. The trade of Ireland is almost exclusively with England.

**TOWNS AND CITIES, ETC.**—*Dublin*, the capital, is a beautiful city. It stands on the river Liffey, near its entrance into Dublin bay. Here is the Castle, occupied by the Lord-Lieutenant, who conducts the government in Ireland, under the ministry of the United Kingdom. *Belfast*, celebrated for its linen trade, is the chief sea-port of the island. *Cork* and *Waterford* are noted for the trade in provisions, and *Limerick* for its manufacture of gloves. The roads of Ireland are good. There are some railroads, but few canals.

**RELIGION, EDUCATION, ETC.**—The religion of the Protestant Episcopal church is established in Ireland by law; but only about one-tenth of the people are of this persuasion. About eight-tenths are Catholics; the rest, dissenters of various creeds. The university of Dublin is a respectable institution, and there are besides, four colleges. There are numerous schools for common instruction, but a large portion of the people are without education.

**INHABITANTS.**—In national character the Irish are remarkable for bravery, generosity, and wit. Some of the brightest ornaments of British history and literature are of Irish blood; yet poverty and ignorance have been the lot of the greater portion of the people for ages. The mass of the people are of Celtic origin.

**HISTORY.**—The history of Ireland goes back to an early period. It was visited by the Phenicians and Carthaginians, before the Christian era; and it appears that they made settlements here. The Round Towers, still remaining, are supposed to be vestiges of their fire worship. The island was afterwards settled by Celtic tribes, but their history is obscure. It appears never to have been visited by the Romans, but in early times it was a scene of constant wars among numerous chiefs, called kings. In the ninth century, it had become noted for the learning of its ecclesiastical scholars. About 1170, a part of the country was conquered by England; and from that time Ireland has been generally under English dominion. In 1800, an act passed which united the two countries.

**Questions.**—Agriculture of Ireland? Chief objects of culture? Dublin? Other cities? Religion? Education? National Character? Origin of the Irish people? History?

## Holland.

**Lesson 63.** EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.—This country is about 200 miles long by 120 broad. Its extent is 11,000 square miles; its population nearly 3,000,000, that is, 273 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This country is flat and without mountains. It is politically divided into ten provinces.

Much of the land is lower than the sea, which is kept out by dykes. The Meuse is the principal river. This rises in France, passes through Belgium and Holland, and empties into the Rhine. The climate is damp and foggy, and the soil fertile.

Agriculture is flourishing; corn, flax, madder, potatoes, etc., being the chief objects of culture. The manufactures of linen are important. The fisheries are considerable, and the commerce very active. The colonies in the great Asiatic islands—Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes, as well as South America and the East Indies, are important. The country is traversed by a multitude of canals. The roads are excellent.

*Amsterdam*, built on piles driven into the margin of the sea, has 200,000 inhabitants. It is divided by the canals into a hundred islands connected by 300 bridges. Its commerce is great, and its wealth immense. The *Hague* is the capital. *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Utrecht*, and *Haarlem*, are noted places. The inhabitants of Holland are of the German stock, and are called *Dutch*. In religion, they are chiefly Protestants. Education is good and general. The people are distinguished for sober, plodding industry, and much strength of understanding. Dutch houses are noted for internal comfort and cleanliness.

**HISTORY.**—Holland was originally a sort of maritime swamp, but was gradually redeemed by the industry and perseverance of the people. It was subjugated by the Romans, and afterwards by the German emperors. Under the name of Netherlands and Low Countries, it became independent, and noted for the energy of its government and people. In the sixteenth century, it surpassed all the countries of Europe in manufactures, and was alike distinguished for commercial enterprise and naval power. It has generally been united in government with Belgium, till recently; the people of the two countries are, however, of different origin, language, and religion, and have little sympathy with one another.

**Questions.**—Extent of Holland? Population? Population to the square mile? Face of the country? The river Meuse? Climate? Soil? Divisions? Agriculture? Manufactures? Fisheries? Commerce? Colonies? Canals? Amsterdam? Inhabitants of Holland? History?

## Belgium.

**Lesson 64.** BELGIUM is nearly 200 miles long, and 100 broad. Its extent is 13,000 square miles; its population 4,300,000, or 330 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The country is mostly hilly, but without mountains. It is well watered by the rivers Meuse and Scheldt, with their tributaries. The climate is rather moist, and the soil fertile. There are extensive forests, and here are found the wild boar, wolf, and bear. Coal and iron are abundant.

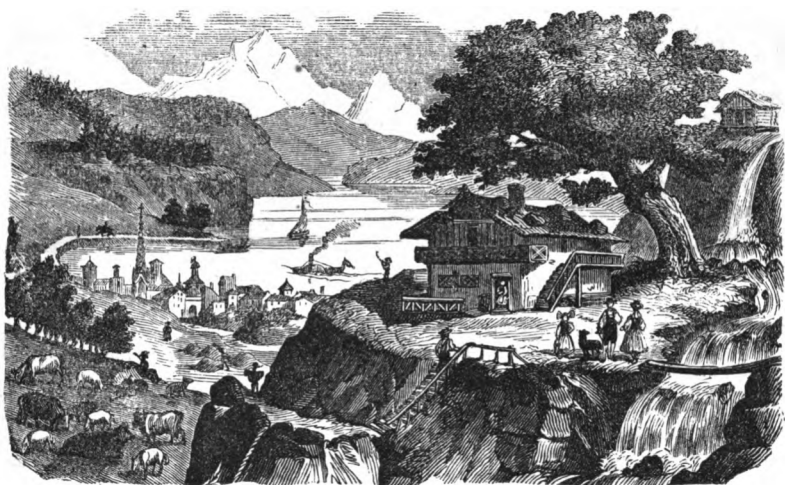
Belgium is divided into nine provinces. Agriculture is in a high state of perfection. The manufactures are very important. The commerce is not great. The roads are excellent; the canals and railroads numerous. The religion is Catholic; education is neglected and beggars abound. *Brussels*, the capital, is a charming city, with 125,000 inhabitants. *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Liege*, are important towns.

Belgium is the most thickly peopled country of Europe. It has been said to be like "one great town." Being destitute of natural defences, and having been the theatre of frequent wars, many of its cities are strongly fortified.

Belgium and Holland were long united under the same government. They became distinct kingdoms in 1830. These two countries have been the theatres of some of the most famous

battle in European history. The common language of Belgium, called *Flemish*, is a mixture of German and French ; the latter is spoken by many in the larger towns.

*Questions.*—Extent of Belgium ? Population ? Population to the square mile ? Face of the country ? Rivers ? Climate ? Soil ? Forests ? Animals ? Minerals ? Divisions ? Agriculture ? Manufactures ? Commerce ? Roads ? Canals and Railroads ? Brussels ? Other towns ? What of Holland and Belgium ? Language of Belgium ?



## Switzerland.

**Lesson 65. EXTENT, POPULATION.**—This country is about 200 miles long, and 140 broad. Its extent is 17,000 square miles ; its population 2,500,000, or 147 to the square mile.

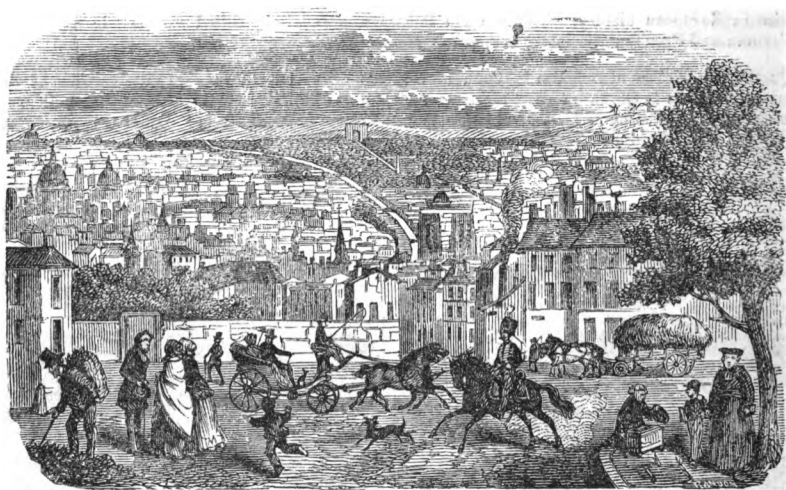
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The Alps overspread the whole of this country. Near its southern boundary, in Savoy, is Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, nearly 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The *glaciers*, or seas of ice, and the *avalanches*, or falling masses of snow, are sublime features of Alpine scenery.

Switzerland is noted for its charming lakes, that of Geneva being the most celebrated. Those of Constance, Neufchatel, Lucerne, and Zurich are also very beautiful. In the Alps, the rivers Rhine and Rhone have their sources. The lakes, valleys, waterfalls, mountains, ravines, cliffs, and precipices of Switzerland render the scenery highly attractive to the traveller.

The country is divided into twenty-two cantons, which are confederated under a congress, or Diet, which holds its sessions at Berne. The government is republican. The chief industry is that of agriculture. There are manufactures of watches, jewellery, cotton, and silk. The commerce is considerable. The majority of the people are Protestants. Education is generally good. There are some excellent roads. *Berne* is the capital. *Geneva* is a beautiful city, and has the largest population.

**HISTORY.**—This country was conquered by Cesar, the Roman general. It fell under the power of Austria, but was delivered from its tyranny by William Tell, and other patriots, A.D. 1315.

*Questions.*—Extent of Switzerland ? Population ? Population to the square mile ? What of the Alps ? Mont Blanc ? Glaciers ? Avalanches ? Lakes ? Rivers ? Political Divisions ? Government ? Agriculture ? Manufactures ? Commerce ? Berne ? Geneva ? History ?



## France.

**Lesson 66. EXTENT AND POPULATION.**—The length of France is about 660 miles, by 600 wide. The extent is 210,000 square miles; the population 37,000,000, or 176 to the square mile. (*See Map, p. 44.*)

**MOUNTAINS.**—The great central chain of mountains in France is the Cevennes.

These branch off in various directions, under different names. The loftiest peaks are 6,000 feet high. To the east, between France and Switzerland, are the Vosges and Jura Mountains; to the south-east, between France and Sardinia, are branches of the Alps; between France and Spain, at the south, are the Pyrenees.

**RIVERS.**—France is watered by numerous fine rivers; the principal are the Seine, Rhone, Loire, Garonne, and Gironde.

The Seine, 480 miles long, flows by Paris, and enters the English Channel at Havre. The Rhone, 300 miles long, rises in the Alps, enters France on the east, and empties into the Mediterranean by four mouths, at Marseilles. The Loire, 550 miles long, rises in the Cevennes, drains the centre of France, and empties into the Bay of Biscay. The Garonne, 360 miles long, rises in the Pyrenees, and empties into the Gironde. The latter is a mere estuary, and empties into the Bay of Biscay. The Rhine, Moselle, and Meuse, have a part of their course in France.

**ISLANDS, LAKES, ETC.**—The Islands of France are small and unimportant.

The Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney—belong to England. Oleron, Noirmoutier, Belle Isle, and Ré, are in the Bay of Biscay; the Heyeres are in the Gulf of Lyons. *Corsica*, 150 miles from France, is really an Italian island, but it belongs to France, and forms one of the Departments. It is noted as the birth-place of Napoleon Bonaparte. Ajaccio is the capital.

France has no lakes of importance. The climate is fine, being remarkably mild and healthful. A large part of the soil is fertile. The wild boar and wolf are still found in the forests. Fish are abundant along the coasts; the chief minerals are iron, coal, and building-stone.

**Questions.**—Extent of France? Population? Population to square mile? What is the Central Chain of Mountains? What other Mountains? What of Rivers of France? The Seine? Rhone? Loire? Garonne? Gironde? Other Rivers? Islands? Channel Islands? Islands in the Bay of Biscay? In the Gulf of Lyons? Corsica? Lakes? Climate? Soil? Wild Animals? Fish? Minerals?

**Lesson 67. POLITICAL DIVISIONS; GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—France was formerly divided into thirty-two provinces, but is now divided into eighty-six Departments, which mostly take their names from rivers, mountains, or local position.

The Agriculture of France is conducted with industry, and a certain degree of skill; yet without energy. The grounds are minutely divided, and the mass of farmers are poor, ignorant, and destitute of enterprise. Their implements of husbandry are very rude. The vine is the most important crop; the grapes being excellent for eating and for wine. The annual value of the latter is nearly £40,000,000. One hundred and fifty million pounds of sugar are annually made from beets. Grain, beans, garden vegetables, and various fruits, including figs, olives, oranges, etc., in the south, are largely cultivated.

The manufactures are varied and extensive, including wine, brandy, woollen and cotton goods, linen, jewellery, etc. In fine and tasteful articles, for dress, furniture, and every kind of embellishment, France surpasses all other countries. The commerce is considerable and increasing.

**Questions.**—Political divisions of France? Agriculture? Division of the Land? The Farmers? Implements of husbandry? What of the Wine crop? Other crops? Manufactures? Commerce?

**Lesson 68. TOWNS, GOVERNMENT, ETC.**—Paris is the seat of the government of France, and is the metropolis of art and taste, fashion and refinement for Europe.

The unrivalled public gardens, avenues, squares, galleries of art, libraries, and scientific and historical collections of Paris, are all open to the public. At the same time, the places of amusement are of infinite variety. These attractions, the cleanliness and salubrity of the city, and the agreeable and cheerful manners of the people, render Paris the constant resort of an immense number of foreigners, either seeking instruction, relaxation, or pleasure. The environs of Paris are in the highest degree attractive.

The other important towns of France are *Lyons* (population 160,000), famous for its silk manufactures; *Marseilles* (population 150,000), noted as a seaport; *Bordeaux* (population 130,000), noted for its wine trade; *Rouen* (population 100,000), famous for its manufactures and its confectionery.

The present government of France is that of an empire; the emperor having, substantially, the whole power in his hands. The army is nearly 400,000 men; the navy is large and well equipped; the public debt is £200,000,000.

Among the foreign possessions is the important colony of Algeria in Africa; with other colonies in the West Indies, South America, Asia, and the Indian Sea.

The scholars of France are distinguished for profound science and the elegance of their light literature. The nation is noted for military genius, for the universal politeness of their manners, and for their excellence in various arts which have diffused a refining influence over the world.

**History.**—France was early peopled by the Celts or Gauls; it was conquered by the Romans about the year 50 B.C., and afterwards, about 450 A.D., by a German nation, called Franks. The kingdom was founded by Clovis, A.D. 486. The French people are descended from a mixture of many nations, including the Celts, Romans, Franks, and other German tribes.

**Questions.**—What of Paris? Lyons? Marseilles? Bordeaux? Rouen? Government of France? Army? Navy? National Debt? Foreign Possessions? Scholars of France? The French Nation? History of France? From whom are the French descended?

## Spain.

**Lesson 69. EXTENT, POPULATION, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, ETC.**—Spain is about 640 miles long by 500 broad. Its extent is 170,000 square miles; its population 15,000,000; 88 to the square mile. (See Map, p. 44.)

The Pyrenees separate Spain from France, and extend their branches over different portions of the former. Spain has also other mountain ranges. The greater part of the country is, however, a table land, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Spain is not well watered. The chief rivers are the Douro, 500 miles long; the Tagus, 600 miles long, which crosses Portugal, and passing by Lisbon, enters the Atlantic; the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro. The principal islands are the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean.

The climate is generally mild, and in some parts hot. The soil varies; there are some waste lands, some rocky and sterile cliffs, and some very fertile valleys, slopes and plains. The wild bull, wolf, bear, and tiger, are found in the mountains. The minerals are rich and abundant, including lead, quicksilver, iron, etc.

**Questions.**—Extent of Spain? Population? Population to the square mile? Face of the country? Rivers? Climate? Soil? Animals? Minerals?

**Lesson 70. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—Spain is divided into Forty-nine provinces.

The government is a limited monarchy. Agriculture is in a backward state; corn, rice, the vine, olives, oranges, etc., are cultivated. Manufactures and commerce are in a depressed state. The religion is Roman Catholic; education is in a wretched condition. The foreign possessions include Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies. *Madrid*, the capital, has 220,000 inhabitants. The other considerable cities are *Barcelona*, *Seville*, *Granada*, *Cadiz*, *Gibraltar*; at the latter is a celebrated fortification, built in the rocks, and commanding the passage of the strait. It belongs to Great Britain.

**History.**—Spain was early settled by Celtic tribes; it afterwards fell under the Romans; and in the eighth century under the Saracens, or Moors. They were finally driven out in 1492. In that year Columbus discovered America, under the flag of Spain, and the kingdom speedily became one of the richest in the world. In modern times, it has sunk into comparative weakness and insignificance. The Spanish people are descendants of the ancient Celtic Iberians, with a mixture of Gothic, Roman, and Moorish blood.

**Questions.**—Political divisions of Spain? Government? Agriculture? Manufactures? Commerce? Religion? Education? Foreign Possessions? Madrid? Other cities? Gibraltar? Early settlement of Spain? The Romans? The Moors? Their expulsion? Discovery of America? Former state of Spain? Its present condition? The Spanish people?

## Portugal.

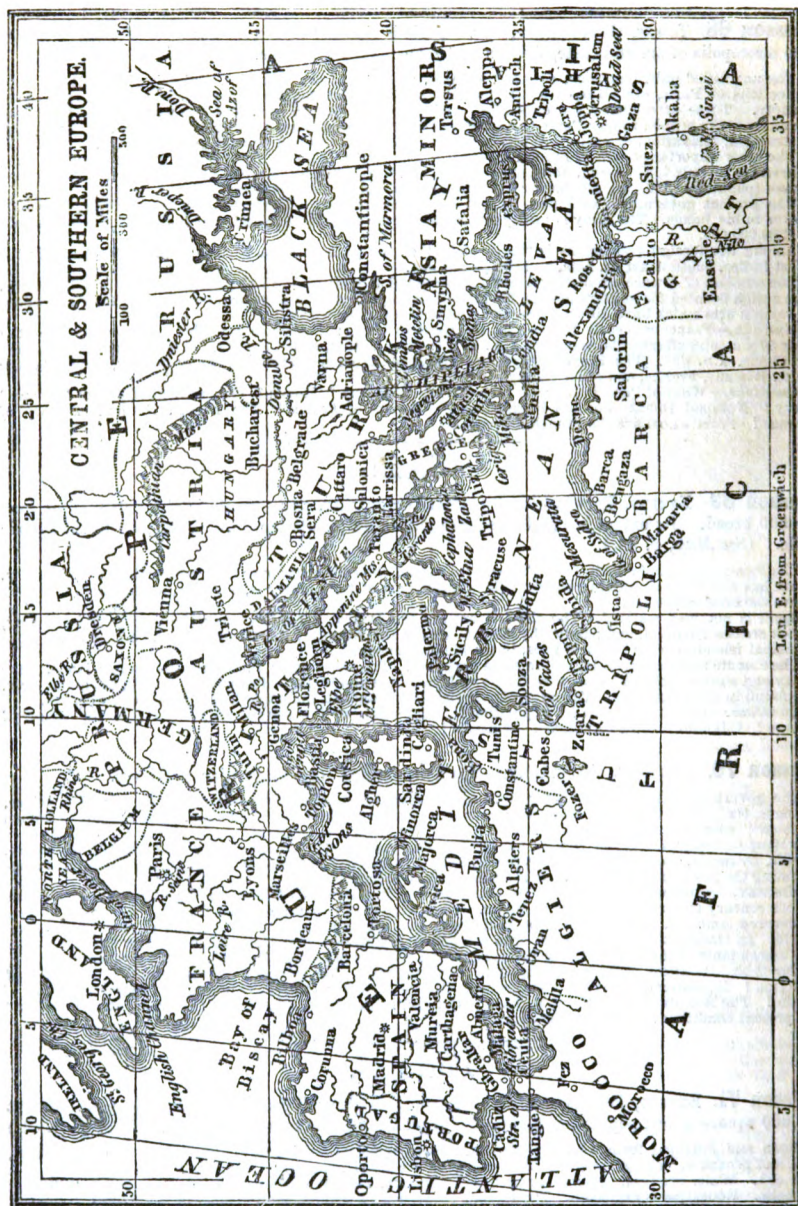
**Lesson 71. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Portugal is about 350 miles long by 150 wide; extent 30,000 square miles; population 3,500,000; population to the square mile, 116. (See Map, p. 44.)

Spain and Portugal form a large peninsula, and resemble each other in the face of the country, climate, soil, and products. The government of Portugal is a limited monarchy. All industrial pursuits are at a low ebb. Wine, oranges, lemons, grapes, and almonds, are the chief exports. The religion is Roman Catholic. Education is neglected. The foreign possessions are important, including the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, and several trading posts in Asia and Africa. *Lisbon*, the capital, is on the Tagus, and has a population of 280,000.

**History.**—In early times Portugal formed part of Spain. It became a separate kingdom in 1348. In the fifteenth century, it was distinguished for maritime enterprise, for its rich commerce, and vast colonies. It is now reduced to political insignificance and social degradation. The language is similar to that of Spain, and the manners and customs of the people are nearly the same.

**Questions.**—Extent of Portugal? Population? Population to the square mile? What of Spain and Portugal? Government? Industry? Exports? Religion? Education? Foreign Possessions? Lisbon? Portugal in early times? When did it become independent? What of Portugal in the fifteenth century? Its present condition? The Language? Manners and Customs?



**Lesson 72. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

Boundaries of France? What separates it from England? On what River is Paris situated? In which direction does the Seine flow? Where does it empty? The same of the Loire, etc.

Boundaries of Spain? What Strait separates it from Africa? Capital?

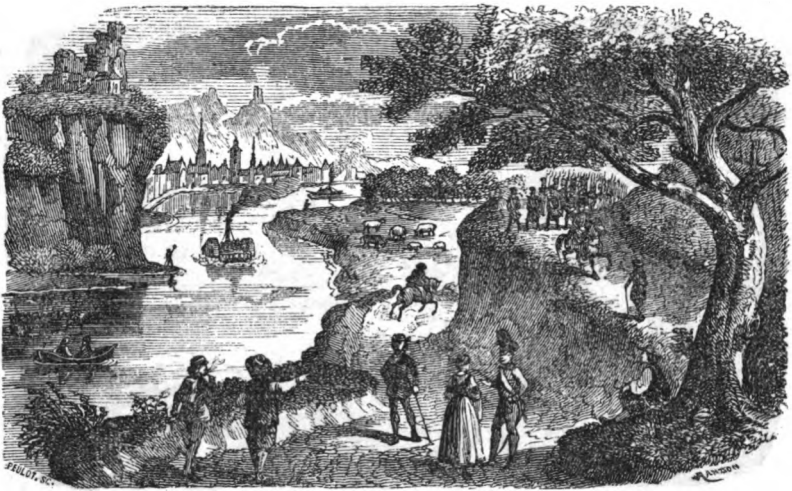
Boundaries of Portugal? Capital? Direction of Lisbon from Madrid?

Boundaries of Italy? Where are the Apennines?

Mount Vesuvius? Mount Etna? Where are the following islands? Sardinia? Corsica? Sicily? Malta? Where is Rome? Naples? Turin?

Boundaries of Greece? Where is the Archipelago? Where are the following islands: Cephalonia? Zante? Candia? Samos? Rhodes? Cyprus? Lemnos? Where is Athens?

The Teacher will add similar questions as to other countries on the Map.



## Germany.

**Lesson 73. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Germany, including the German portions of Prussia and Austria, is about 680 miles long by 600 wide; its extent is 250,000 square miles; population, 37,000,000; population to the square mile, 148. The thirty-six German States, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, comprise an extent of 100,000 square miles, and a population of 17,000,000.

The southern part of Germany is traversed by various branches of the Alps. It is remarkably well watered; the principal rivers are the Rhine, Moselle, Elbe, Oder, Danube, and Weser. The climate is mild and healthful; much of the soil is fertile; there are extensive forests, in which the bear, wolf, lynx, chamois, etc., are met with. Water-fowl and fish abound in some parts. Iron, lead, tin, copper, zinc, quicksilver, salt, and coal, are found. Mineral springs are numerous, and some are famous for their medicinal virtues.

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Germany comprises thirty-eight independent states, including one empire, five kingdoms, sixteen duchies, eleven principalities, etc. These are all formed into a Confederation for the general good, under a Diet, which holds its sessions at Frankfort.

**THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE** is the most powerful of the German States; it includes a portion of Germany, a part of ancient Poland, and the kingdom of Hungary, with Bohemia, Moravia, the Tyrol, Northern Italy, etc. Its whole extent is 260,000 square miles; its whole population, 37,000,000, of which only 4,500,000 belong to Germany proper. *Vienna*, a beautiful city on the Danube, is the capital, and has 420,000 inhabitants. The government is despotic; agriculture is moderately productive; the manufactures are varied and extensive; the commerce is small; religion, Roman Catholic; education, good for a few, and neglected for the mass.

**THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA**, next to Austria in power, has an extent of 100,000 square miles, and a population of 17,000,000. *Berlin*, with 430,000 inhabitants, is the capital. Agriculture is tolerably well conducted; the manufactures are important and increasing; the commerce considerable; the government despotic; religion, protestant; education is general, but subservient to the government.

**THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA** has an extent of 30,000 square miles, and a population of 4,500,000. *Munich*, a fine city, with 120,000 inhabitants, is the capital. **THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER** has 15,000 square miles, and a population of 1,800,000; capital, *Hanover*. **THE KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG** has 8,000 square miles, and 1,700,000 inhabitants; capital, *Stuttgart*. **THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY** has 6,000 square miles, and 1,700,000 inhabitants; capital, *Dresden*. The manufactures are highly important.

All the other states of Germany are small, yet they contain numerous large and interesting cities.

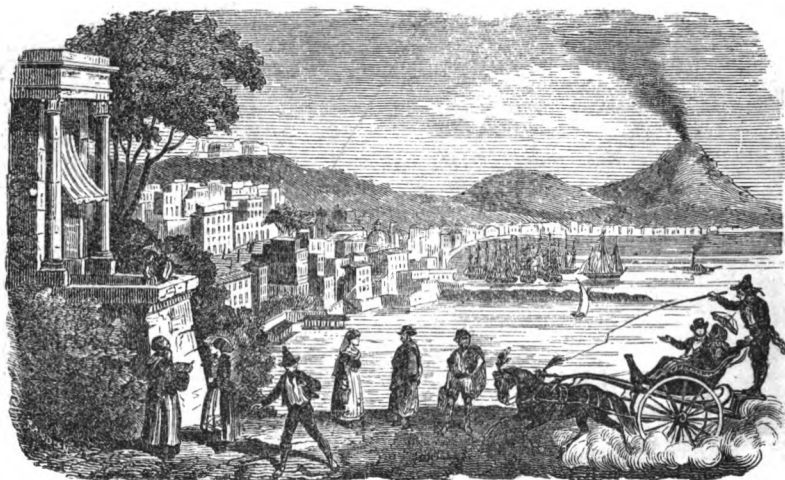
**Questions.**—Extent of Germany? Population to the square mile? Mountains? Rivers? Climate? Soil? Minerals? Forests? Animals? Waterfowl? Fish? Mineral Springs? What are the Political Divisions of Germany? How many Empires? How many Kingdoms? etc. What of Austria? Kingdom of Prussia? Kingdom of Bavaria? Of Hanover? Of Saxony? The other German States?

**Lesson 74. INHABITANTS, ETC.**—Germany is noted for its numerous large cities. The German people are distinguished alike for their inventive ingenuity and plodding industry. In literature and science they are greatly distinguished.

**HISTORY.**—The ancient Germans consisted of numerous tribes of one general stock, called Teutonians, or Germans. A part only of the present territory of Germany was conquered by the Romans, or even known to them. Austria was formerly a duchy, and confined to that small portion of the empire which has a German population. It afterwards came to be an empire, and held sway over a large part of Europe. During this period it gradually absorbed the various countries now subject to it. In 1806, the German empire was dissolved by Napoleon, and the Emperor of Austria has since only governed the dominions belonging to his proper empire.

Prussia is of still more modern origin, the kingdom having been founded about the year 1700. It is now regarded as one of the five great powers of Europe, consisting of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

**Questions.**—For what is Germany noted? For what are the German people distinguished? What of Literature and Science? Libraries? Printing? Arts? What of the Ancient Germans? The Romans? Austria? What occurred in 1806? History of Prussia? Which are the five great Powers of Europe?



## Italy.

**Lesson 75. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Italy consists principally of a peninsula projecting into the Mediterranean, and is 700 miles long and 300 wide; extent, 120,000 square miles; population, 22,000,000; population to the square mile, 183. (*See Map, p. 44.*)

The surface of Italy is beautifully diversified. Ranges of the Alps traverse the northern portion; the Apennines extend the whole length of the Peninsula. The highest peaks of the latter are 10,000 feet high. The chief rivers are the Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber. The most noted lakes are Garda, Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. The principal islands are Sicily, the largest in the Mediterranean, 10,000 square miles; Sardinia, 9,000; and Malta, 100. The smaller islands are Elbe, Ischia, Lipari Isles, etc.

The climate of Italy is warm and delicious; in general it is noted for salubrity, but portions are subject to malaria; the soil is generally fertile; the wild boar, lynx, chamois, etc., are found in the mountains. The chief minerals are iron, marble excellent for sculpture, and sulphur. Its chief products are corn, rice, olive oil, wines, silks, various fruits, etc.

*Questions.*—Extent of Italy? Population? Population to the square mile? Face of the country? etc.

**Lesson 76. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—Italy is divided into nine different states, four of which are kingdoms, three are duchies, one a grand duchy, and one a republic.

**THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA** includes Savoy, consisting of an Alpine region to the north; Piedmont, a beautiful plain at the foot of the Alps; and Genoa, with the adjacent territory. It also includes the fine island of Sardinia. The extent of this kingdom is 30,000 square miles; population, 4,600,000. *Turin*, the capital, has 125,000 inhabitants. The government is a limited monarchy.

**THE KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY AND VENICE** belongs to Austria; it has 18,000 square miles, and a population of 4,400,000. This is a fertile region, and has been called the Granary of Europe. *Venice*, the ancient capital, is one of the most remarkable cities in Europe, being built on seventy islands, and having five hundred bridges. *Milan* is the capital.

**PARMA, MODENA, AND LUCCA** are small duchies south of Lombardy and Venice. **TUSCANY**, a grand duchy, is the most flourishing and best governed part of Italy. *Florence*, surnamed the Beautiful, is its capital.

**THE POPEDOM, OR STATES OF THE CHURCH**, comprise 17,000 square miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants. It occupies the centre of Italy, and is ruled by the Pope—the head of the Catholic Church. Here is *Rome*, the ancient capital of the Roman empire, and most celebrated city on the face of the globe. **SAN MARINO** is a small republic of 7,500 inhabitants.

**THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES** embraces the southern part of Italy and the fine island of Sicily. The city of *Naples*, the capital, is celebrated for its mild climate, its paintings, and its *lazzaroni*, or beggars. The bay is unrivalled for its beauty. Near by are the volcano of *Vesuvius*, and *Pompeii*, consisting of the exhumed ruins of a city overwhelmed 1,800 years ago by one of its eruptions. On the island of Sicily is Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano, 11,000 feet high. **MALTA**, famous for its fortifications, belongs to Great Britain.

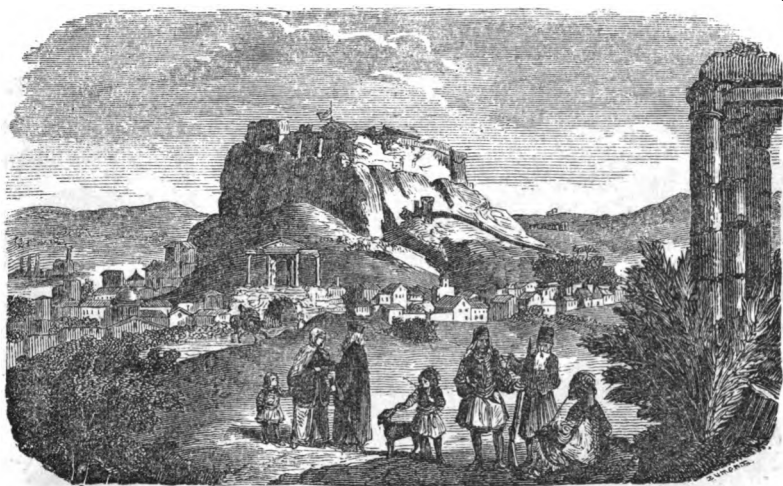
*Questions.*—How is Italy divided? What of Sardinia? Its Capital? The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice? Parma, Modena, and Lucca? Tuscany? Florence? The Popedom? Rome? Naples? etc.

**Lesson 77. INHABITANTS OF ITALY.**—In the days of the Roman Empire, Italy governed nearly the whole civilised world; at present it is sunk into political insignificance.

The Roman Catholic religion is established by law in all Italy; the governments are all despotic, except in Sardinia and San Marino. Education is in the lowest state; beggars are numerous. In the cities, galleries of the fine arts abound. The people are full of genius, but are degraded by ages of oppression.

**HISTORY.**—The city of Rome was founded 763 B.C. It became the head of the Roman Empire, which, at the birth of our Saviour, ruled over the whole civilised world. This was overwhelmed by the Northern barbarians in 476 A.D. During the middle ages, Venice, Florence, and Genoa, became renowned for their commerce. In the fifteenth century, Italy was distinguished for a revival of letters; but during the last hundred years, it has been gradually sinking beneath the oppressions of despotism.

*Questions.*—What of Italy in early ages? At present? Religion in Italy? Government? Education? etc.



## Greece.

**Lesson 78. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Greece consists of a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea, to which belong numerous islands. Its length is about 200 miles, and its width 150. Its extent is 10,000 square miles. The population is nearly 1,000,000, or about 100 to the square mile. (*See Map, p. 43.*)

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The surface of Greece is diversified with rugged mountains and fertile valleys. The climate is mild, admitting of the culture of figs, olives, and oranges. The coast presents numerous headlands and small bays. To the west is the Ionian Sea; to the east is the Archipelago: both are studded with numerous islands. The largest is Negropont, 100 miles long. Some of the islands abound in fine marble, and Paros is noted for a cavern, hung with stalactites, which present a wonderful spectacle by torchlight.

*Questions.*—Extent of Greece? Population? Population to the square mile? Surface of Greece? Climate? The Coast? What Sea to the West? To the East? What of Islands? Negropont? Paros?

**Lesson 79. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—Greece is now called a kingdom, and is divided into ten naomi, or governments. Three of these are in the northern part, called Hellas; five are in the southern part, a peninsula, called the Morea; and two are in the islands.

The agriculture of Greece is defective, but is gradually improving. The chief articles of cultivation are olive-oil, cotton, silk, wool, figs, and currants. The sheep and goats are numerous; these are pastured on the mountains in summer, and on the plains in winter. There are considerable fisheries along the coast. Commerce is active. The roads are few and wretched.

The government of Greece is a limited monarchy: the religion is the Greek Catholic. Education is very defective; but is slowly improving.

*Athens*, anciently renowned for its arts and refinements, is now the capital. It contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by the ruins of the splendid temples, and other monuments of art, erected 2,500 years ago. *Tripolizza, Napoli, Navarino, Patras*, and *Missolonghi*, are noted places, but they are all small.

**HISTORY.**—Greece was the first part of Europe that was peopled. The first settlement, recorded in history, was made 1856 B.C. The population gradually increased, and about 600 years B.C. Greece had attained its highest point of glory. It was then the most civilised and enlightened portion of the globe. In the year 146 B.C. it was conquered by the Romans. About 400 years ago, it was conquered by the Turks. In 1821, the Greeks revolted, and after a long and bloody conflict, succeeded in throwing off the Turkish yoke.

*Questions.*—How is Greece divided? Agriculture? Sheep and Goats? Fisheries? Commerce? Roads? Government? Religion? Education? Athens? Other Towns? First Settlement of Greece? State of Greece 600 B.C.? What happened in 146 B.C.? Conquest of Greece by the Turks? Revolt of the Greeks?

**Lesson 80. THE IONIAN REPUBLIC** embraces seven islands on the western coast of Greece.

These are Corfu, Paxo, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. The people are Greeks and Italians, and are nearly 200,000 in number. They are chiefly devoted to commerce. The republic is under the protection of Great Britain, whose sovereign appoints the chief officers. *Zante* is the largest town, and *Corfu* the capital.

*Questions.*—What does the Ionian Republic embrace? Names of the Islands? The People? etc.





## Turkey in Europe.

**Lesson 81. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Turkey is about 700 miles long and 650 broad. Its extent is 180,000 square miles; its population 11,000,000; population to the square mile, 60. It is the only Mohammedan kingdom in Europe, and is the centre of the Ottoman Empire, which includes, besides Turkey in Europe, large possessions in Asia. (*See Map, p. 44.*)

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—This country consists of numerous plains, traversed by several mountain ranges. The most noted of the latter is the Balkan. It is well watered, the Danube being the principal river. The climate is generally mild; in the mountains of the north the winters are severe. The soil is fertile: the bear, wolf, jackal, and wild boar are found in the forests.

Several islands in the Mediterranean belong to Turkey; among them is Candia, the ancient Crete, 160 miles in length. The capital of this fine island is called *Candia*.

**Questions.**—Extent of Turkey in Europe? Population? Population to the square mile? What of Turkey, as to religion? What of the Ottoman Empire? Mountains of Turkey in Europe? Rivers? Climate? Soil? Animals?

**Lesson 82. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—Turkey in Europe is divided into nine provinces: Roumelia, Thessaly, Albania, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. The three last are only nominally subject to Turkey.

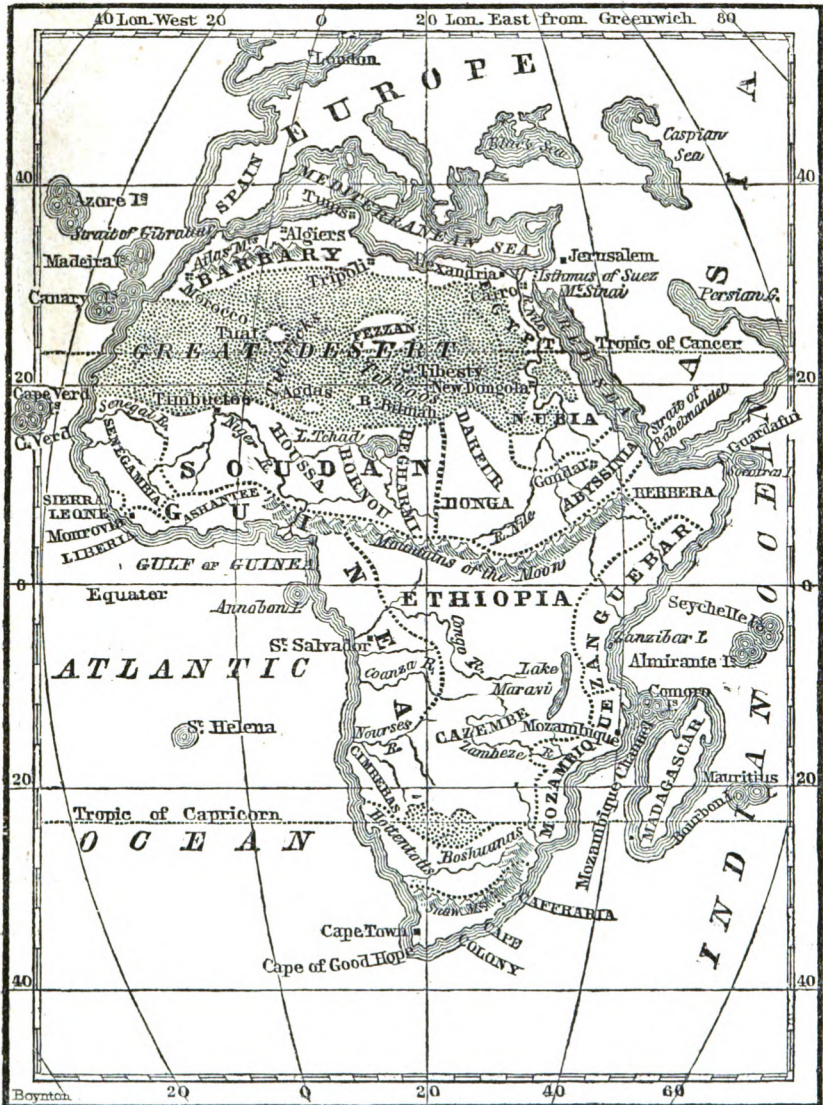
Agriculture is in a backward state; maize, wheat, tobacco, and cotton being the chief products. The manufactures are few; the commerce is considerable; but is chiefly carried on by foreigners. The roads are bad: education is almost wholly neglected. The Turks are the governing people, and are Mohammedans, yet a very large portion of the inhabitants are of other races, and belong to the Greek church. The government is despotic, the will of the sultan being the only law. The sultan is called Grand Seignior, and his court, the Sublime Porte.

*Constantinople*, the capital, is one of the largest cities of Europe. Its situation is beautiful, and its external aspect imposing; yet its interior presents numerous crooked streets, consisting of mean wooden buildings. There are three hundred mosques, or places of Mohammedan worship. The seraglio, or palace, is a large collection of buildings, where the sultan lives in vast pomp and luxury. Here he has numerous wives, kept secluded, according to the custom of the country, in a place called a *harem*. *Adrianople* is the second city in European Turkey.

The Turks are of Asiatic origin, and established themselves in Europe about 400 years ago. They still maintain Asiatic customs. The rich have many wives, whom they keep in a state of seclusion. In religion, they are bigoted Mohammedans: they pray five times a day; wear turbans on the head and flowing robes on the body; sit cross-legged on mats and cushions; wear long, majestic beards, etc. They have lately adopted some European customs, and are improving.

**Questions.**—How is Turkey in Europe divided? Agriculture? Manufactures? Commerce? Roads? Education? What of the People? The Government? What of the Sultan?

## Map of Africa.



### Lesson 83. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

How is Africa bounded on the North? East? South? West?

By what Isthmus is Africa connected with Asia?

**Where is the Mediterranean Sea? The Red Sea? The Gulf of Guinea? The Channel of Mozambique?**

Where are the following; Cape Verd? Cape of Good Hope? Cape Guardafui?

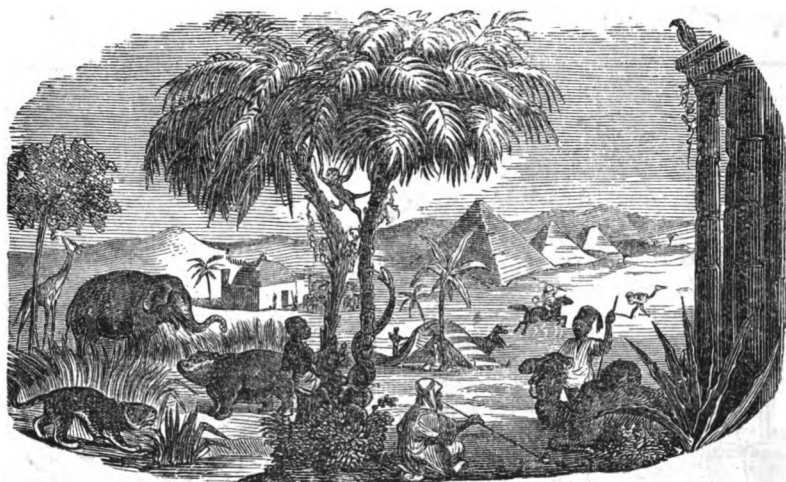
Where are the Atlas Mountains? Mountains of the Moon?

Where does the River Nile rise? Which way does it flow? Through what countries does it pass? etc.

Where is the Great Desert of Sahara? Lake Tchad? Lake Maravi?

Where are the Azore Islands? Madeira Isles? Canary Isles? Cape Verd Islands? etc.

Situation of the following countries: Barbary? Senegambia? Sierra Leone? Liberia? Guinea? Cimbebas? Cape Colony? etc.



## II. AFRICA.

**LESSON 84. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Africa is about 5,000 miles long by 4,500 wide; its extent is 11,000,000 square miles; its population 60,000,000, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to the square mile. It is the least known, and the inhabitants are the least civilised of the Three Divisions of the Eastern Continent.

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The coasts of Africa are almost unbroken, and present few bays, gulfs, or seas. It is connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is a sandy tract, 75 miles wide.

The Atlas range in Barbary, and the Mountains of the Moon in Central Africa, are the principal mountains. The highest peaks of the former rise 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and of the latter to 15,000. Several of the African islands have lofty mountains. Near the Cape of Good Hope, there are peaks 10,000 feet high.

The principal rivers are the Nile, 2,800 miles long, and the Niger, 2,300 miles long. Lake Tchad, in Soudan, is the only important lake.

One of the most remarkable features of Africa, is the Great Desert of Sahara, 2,500 miles long, and 1,000 wide. It is a vast sterile tract of sand, with a few verdant spots called oases. It is occupied by wandering tribes of Arabs, and is traversed by caravans, consisting of camels and their riders. The whole interior trade of Africa is carried on by these caravans.

The climate of Africa is intensely hot and very dry. The soil consists of vast sterile deserts, with some plains and valleys of exceeding fertility.

The wild animals are remarkable, including the giraffe, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, panther, etc. There are also various kinds of deer, the buffalo, wild ass, and zebra; apes and monkeys abound in some parts; huge crocodiles and enormous serpents are common. The birds include the ostrich, ibis, guinea fowl, flamingo, and parrots of various species. The insects are numerous.

Gold is found in the sands of rivers. The vegetation in some parts is exceedingly luxuriant. The baobab tree is found in Senegambia, its trunk sometimes measuring 100 feet in circumference; and its age supposed to be 5,000 years. The date tree, and various other kinds of palms, are peculiar and valuable products of Africa.

**Questions.**—Extent of Africa? Population? Population to square mile? Coasts of Africa? Isthmus of Suez? What of the Atlas Mountains? Mountains of the Moon? The Islands? Mountains near the Cape of Good Hope? River Nile? Niger? Lake Tchad? Desert of Sahara? What of Wandering Arabs? Caravans? Interior Trade of Africa? Climate of Africa? Soil? Wild Animals? Minerals? Vegetation? The Baobab Tree? Other Trees?

**Lesson 85.** The following are the Political Divisions of Africa :—

Names.	Extent.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.	Names.	Ex.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
<b>NORTHERN AFRICA.</b>	Square miles.				<b>EASTERN AFRICA.</b>	Sq. miles.			
Morocco .....	200,000	8,000,000	Morocco .....	100,000	Mozambique .....			Mozambique .....	
Algeria .....	500,000	2,000,000	Algiers .....	100,000	Zanguebar .....				
Tunis .....	72,000	2,000,000	Tunis .....	150,000	Berbera, Country of Somalies .....			Berbera .....	20,000
Tripoli & Barca .....	270,000	600,000	Tripoli .....	15,000	Abyssinia .....	35,000	4,000,000	Gondar .....	10,000
Great Desert .....	2,500,000				Kordofan, Darfur .....				
Egypt .....	186,000	2,500,000	Cairo .....	300,000	Bergoo, Donga .....				
Nubia .....	85,000	400,000	Sennaar .....	15,000					
<b>WESTERN AFRICA.</b>					<b>ISLANDS.</b>				
Senegambia .....					<i>Atlantic Ocean.</i>				
Sierra Leone .....		60,000			Azores .....		250,000		
Liberia .....		80,000	Monrovia .....	9,000	Madeira .....	200	100,000	Punchal .....	20,000
Guinea .....					Canaries .....	3,256	230,000		
Cimbebas .....					Cape Verde .....	1,700	70,000		
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>					St. Helena .....	50	5,000		
Soudan .....					Ascension .....	48	400		
Ethiopia .....					<i>Indian Ocean.</i>				
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA.</b>					Madagascar .....	200,000	4,000,000	Tananarivo .....	
Country of Hottentots .....			Klaarwater .....	12,000	Zanzibar .....	500	250,000		
Bechuana .....			Kurruchanee .....	16,000	Socotra .....	1,000	5,000		
Cape Colony .....	260,000		Cape Town .....	30,000	Mauritius .....	150	100,000	Port Louis .....	35,000
Cafraria .....					Almirantes .....				
					Seychelles .....				
					Bourbon .....	500	100,000		

**INHABITANTS.**—The population of Africa consists of the Copts of Egypt; Moors, who form a considerable part of the population in the Barbary States; Arabs, who inhabit the Great Desert and its borders; Negroes, who are spread over the middle portions; the Hottentots and Caffres of the South; and various mixed races along the Eastern border, including Zanguebar, Abyssinia, etc.

**HISTORY.**—Egypt and Nubia were settled at a very early date, and here a high degree of civilisation was attained 1,500 years B.C. It appears that Greece borrowed the elements of her arts, learning, and religion from Egypt. Carthage, in Northern Africa, was the rival of Rome, several centuries before the Christian era. The Barbary States are of modern origin, being founded by the Saracens in the eighth and ninth centuries. The nations of Central, Western, Southern, and Eastern Africa, are almost without a history, as they have no books and no records.

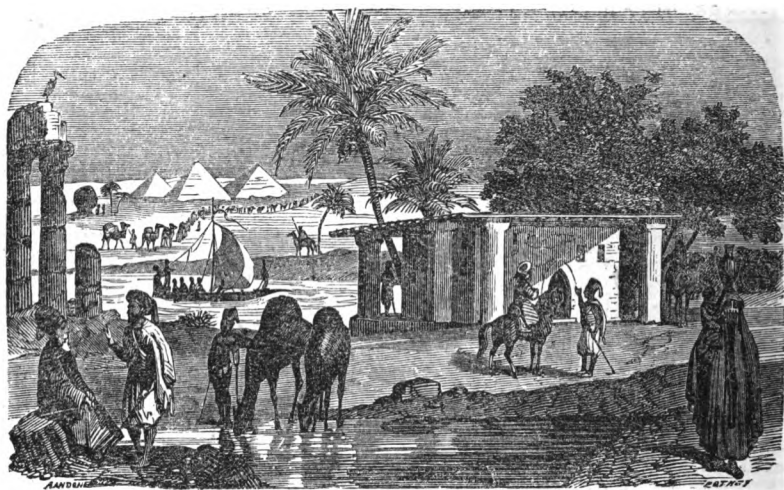
**Questions.**—What Countries are included in Northern Africa? Western Africa? Central Africa? Southern Africa? Eastern Africa? What are the African Islands in the Atlantic? In the Indian Ocean? What of the Population? History of Egypt and Nubia? Carthage? The Barbary States? History of other portions of Africa?

## Northern Africa.

**Lesson 86. DIVISIONS.**—Northern Africa embraces Egypt, Nubia, Barbary, and Sahara.

**EGYPT: GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This consists mainly of a valley 500 miles long, traversed by the Nile. It seldom rains here; but the fertility of the soil, which is remarkable, is occasioned by the annual inundations of the Nile. Irrigation is much used in cultivation. Sugar, corn, rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are the chief products. The manufactures are few, but increasing. The commerce is considerable: the exports consist of ivory, ostrich feathers, senna, and slaves. A large part of the trade is carried on by caravans, which proceed southward as far as Abyssinia, northward to the Barbary States, and into the interior as far as Fexan.





Scene in Egypt.

The greater portion of the people of Egypt are Arabs. The Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, form a small part of the inhabitants. Besides these, there are some Jews and Turks, the latter constituting the ruling people. Mohammedanism is the prevalent religion. The government is a stern despotism, but is directed to the improvement of the country.

*Cairo*, the capital, is a splendid city, ten miles in circuit. It has eighty public baths, and three hundred mosques. *Alexandria*, founded by the conqueror whose name it bears, has decayed from its former magnificence. *Damietta* and *Suez* are seaports of some note.

The splendid ruins of cities and other remains of antiquity, in Egypt, attest its former grandeur. The Pyramids, of which there are near a hundred, are the most stupendous works of man. The largest, standing near the Nile, covers eleven acres of ground, and is about five hundred feet high. Besides these, in various places there are majestic images, statues, and obelisks, with the colossal ruins of temples, tombs, and palaces, which excite the wonder and admiration of the beholder. In ancient times, Egypt was the most enlightened and flourishing country on the globe; it is still populous, but is sunk into comparative barbarism and insignificance.

**HISTORY.**—The history of Egypt begins with Menes, 2,000 to 2,500 years B.C. In the time of Moses, about 1,500 B.C., it was a great and populous kingdom. It was conquered by Alexander in 332 B.C., and afterwards passed to the Romans, then to the Saracens, and finally to the Turks.

**Questions.**—What countries are included in Northern Africa? What is Egypt? Soil? Inundations of the Nile? Products? Irrigation? Manufactures? Commerce? What of the people of Egypt? Religion? Government? What of Cairo? Alexandria? Remains of Antiquity? Pyramids? Egypt in ancient times? History?

**Lesson 87. NUBIA**, once the seat of populous nations, is now marked with barbarism and desolation. Its extent is variously estimated from 35,000 to 200,000 square miles.

This country, composed of rocky and sandy deserts, with narrow strips of fertile soil, contains several small kingdoms, among which *Sennaar* is the principal. The capital of this is of the same name, and has 16,000 inhabitants. The people are barbarous, and the Arabs of the desert sometimes plunder such travellers as they meet. At present, Nubia, including Ker-dofan, is under the government of Egypt. The caravan trade, carried on through Nubia, is extensive.

One of the most remarkable features of this country consists in the stupendous ruins of cities and temples, found in waste places, now frequented by vultures, hyenas, jackals, and other wild animals.

**Questions.**—What of Nubia? What of the country? What of Sennaar? The capital of Sennaar? The People of Nubia? Remarkable features? Government? Trade?



View of Algeria.

**Lesson 88.** The four Barbary States are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

These enjoy a fine climate, and produce grain, oil, wine, sugar, cotton, and various fruits. Between the mountains and the desert is a vast plain, so fruitful in dates as to be called Bled el Jerid, or the Land of Dates. The inhabitants are chiefly Moors, with some Turks, Arabs, and Jews. The governments are despotic; the prevailing religion is Mohammedan.

MOROCCO is the most populous and powerful of the Barbary states. ALGIERES has been conquered by the French, and has become a French colony, under the title of Algeria. TUNIS is the most commercial of the Barbary powers. TRIPOLI includes Barca and Fezzan; the latter are surrounded by deserts.

*Questions.*—What are the four Barbary states? Climate? Products? What of Bled el Jerid? The inhabitants of Barbary? Governments? Religion? What of Morocco? Algiers? Tunis? Tripoli?

**Lesson 89.** Sahara, or the Great Desert, as already stated, is 2,500 miles long and 1,000 broad, being nearly equal in extent to the whole of Europe.

Various tribes of Arabs, Moors, Tuaricks, Tibboos, and Negroes, live upon the desert, either in settled villages or roaming from place to place. Fezzan, in an extensive oasis, is the chief settlement. The smaller oases are the resting-places of travellers. The desert is crossed by numerous trading caravans, the people being generally mounted on camels. The sands of the desert are often driven about by the winds, and sometimes whole caravans are buried and destroyed by them.

*Questions.*—Extent of Sahara? Inhabitants? Fezzan? Caravans? The Sands and Winds?

## Western Africa.

**Lesson 90.** Under this Division are embraced Senegambia, Guinea, and Cimbebas.

SENEGAMBIA contains several negro nations, of whom the Mandingoes and Foulahs are the most industrious and intelligent. The Jaloofs are also a numerous race. The French, English, and Portuguese, have small stations on the coast, for the purpose of trading with the natives, from whom they obtain gold dust, and elephants' teeth, or ivory. Slaves are also procured here. The vegetation of this region is prolific. On the banks of the Senegal may be found the gigantic baobab. Huge serpents, alligators, and hippopotami, abound in the marshy thickets; and troops of elephants are seen on the plains.

SIERRA LEONE is a British colony, on a peninsula, founded, in 1787, for the purpose of introducing Christianity and civilisation into Africa. The bulk of the people are liberated slaves. Not over one hundred of the whole colony are whites. LIBERIA was an American colony, established in 1821, by the American Colonisation Society, as an asylum for free negroes and liberated slaves. *Monrovia*, the capital, has several hundred houses. Liberia is now an independent state. GUINEA is divided into Upper and Lower. It embraces several barbarous negro nations, the principal of which is Ashantee. CIMBEBAS is an extensive country, but little known.

*Questions.*—What does Western Africa embrace? Negro nations in Senegambia? What Stations on the coast? Vegetation? Baobab? Animals? What is Sierra Leone? The People? What is Liberia? Its Capital? How is Guinea divided? What can you say of it? Cimbebas

## Central Africa.

**Lesson 91.** Central Africa includes the interior of the continent, south of the Great Desert.

**SOUDAN**, or **NIGRITIA**, has been partially explored. It is a fertile country, inhabited by various tribes of negroes, and abounds in wild animals, such as tigers, hippopotami, elephants, etc. The people are cheerful and humane, and seem to enjoy a kind of barbarous happiness. Their governments are despotic, and their religion chiefly Mohammedanism.

**Timbuctoo**, once the capital of a vast empire, including nearly all Nigritia, is now reduced, but is still the centre of a great internal trade. **HOUSSA** is the most powerful state of Nigritia; **Sackatoo**, the capital, is the largest town in Central Africa. **Bornou**, and **BEGHARMI**, on lake Tchad, and **DARFUR** and **DONGA**, are among the other kingdoms of Nigritia. **ETHIOPIA** is a vast territory almost wholly unknown.

**Questions.**—What does Central Africa include? What of Timbuctoo? Houssa? Other states in Nigritia? Ethiopia?

## Southern Africa.

**Lesson 92.** This embraces the country of the Hottentots, Caffraria, Bechuana, and Cape Colony.

The **HOTTENTOTS**, of whom there are several tribes, including the **Bosuanas**, or **Bushman**, are a quiet, indolent race, but of low intellect and degraded habits.

**CAFFRARIA** lies between Cape Colony and Mozambique. The **Caffres** are of a deep-brown colour, with frizzled, but not woolly hair. They have fine forms, and are an athletic people. The men pursue wild animals, make war, and rear cattle, of which they have large herds.

**BECHUANA**, or Country of the **Bechuanas**, lies north of Cape Colony. **Lattakoo** and **Kurricane** are the chief towns. The latter has 16,000 inhabitants.

**CAPE COLONY** was settled by the Dutch in 1515, but became the permanent possession of the British in 1815. The products are grain, wine, and fruits. The coasts are fertile, but the interior consists of arid plains, called *karroos*. The Hottentots are numerous, but slavery has been abolished. The colony is important and flourishing. **Natal**, on the coast of Caffraria, is a British settlement dependent upon Cape Colony.

**Cape Town**, on Table Bay, at the foot of Table Mountain, is the stopping-place for vessels making voyages from the Atlantic, across the Indian Ocean, to the Pacific. Its trade is important.

**Questions.**—What does Southern Africa include? What of the Hottentots? Caffres? Bechuana country? History of Cape Colony? The country? Cape Town?

## Eastern Africa.

**Lesson 93.** This division includes a vast territory between Caffraria and Nubia.

The people of this region consist of many dark-brown races, seeming to combine the Arab with the negro characteristics. The countries bear the names of **MOZAMBIQUE**, **ZANGUEBAR**, **ANAN**, **BERBERA**, or country of the **SOUMALIES**, **ABYSSINIA**, etc. The people are all in a state of barbarism.

**ABYSSINIA**, a fertile country divided in several petty states, has been known from an early period. A portion of the people profess Christianity, but barbarism prevails. **Gondar**, the capital, has a stone palace and a hundred churches.

**Questions.**—What does Eastern Africa include? The People? Countries? What of Abyssinia? The People? Gondar?

## Islands of Africa.

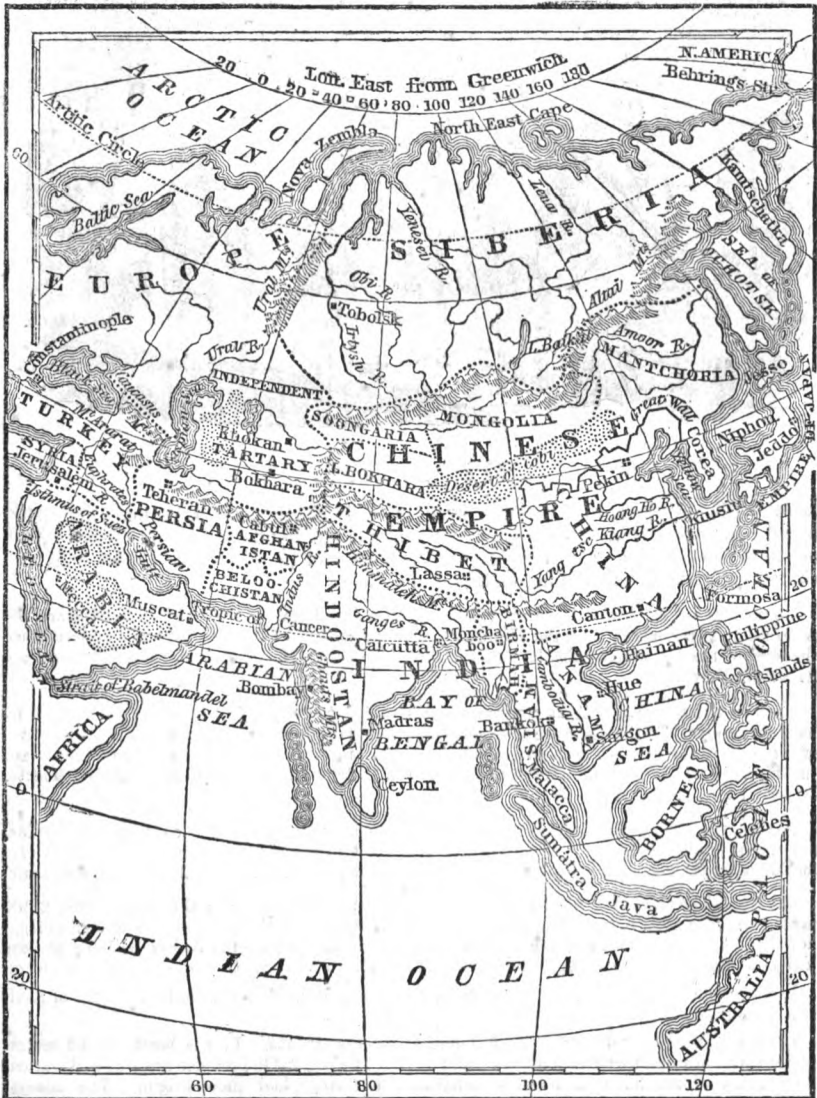
**Lesson 94.** There are several important islands belonging to Africa, as well in the Atlantic as in the Indian Ocean.

In the Atlantic are the **AZORES**, **MADENRAS**, and **CAPE VERDE** Islands, belonging to Portugal; and the **CANARY ISLANDS**, belonging to Spain. All these produce wines and rich fruits. **St. Helena**, belonging to Great Britain, is crowned by a lofty rock, and is celebrated as being the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte till his death in 1821. **MADAGASCAR**, in the Indian Ocean, twice as large as Great Britain, has a fine soil and a numerous population. **MAURITIUS**, or the **ISLE OF FRANCE**, belongs to England; **BOURBON** belongs to France.

Most of the African islands have warm climates, and yield tropical productions. **SOCOTRA**, belonging to the English, is noted for its trade in aloes.

**Questions.**—What of the islands of Africa? What of the Azores? etc. St. Helena? Madagascar? Mauritius? Bourbon? Climate of the African Islands? Productions? Socotra?

## Map of Asia.

**Lesson 95. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

How is Asia bounded on the North? East? South? West? Where are the Himmaleh Mountains? The Altai Range? The Ural Range? Mount Caucasus? Mount Ararat?

Where does the Obi River rise? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty? Give the same answer as to the River Irtysh; the Yenesei; etc.

Where are the following: Red Sea? Caspian? Lake Aral? Lake Baikal? Sea of Ochotsk? Beh-

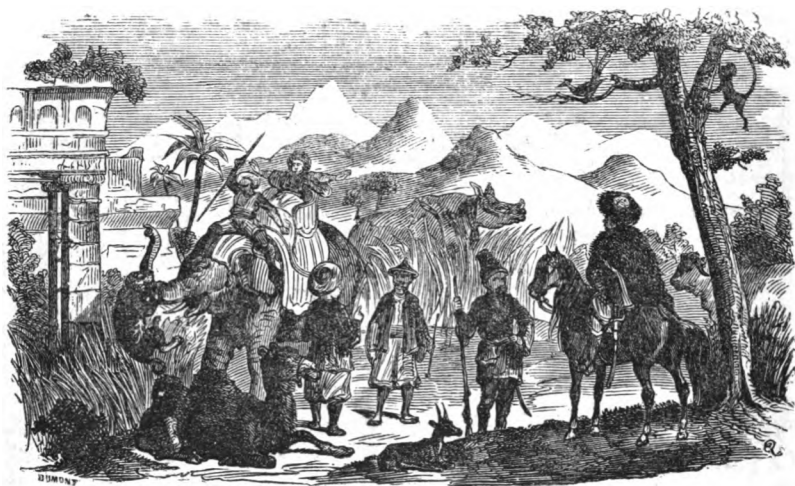
ring's Strait? Yellow Sea? China Sea? Bay of Bengal? Arabian Sea? Straits of Babelmandel?

Where are the following: Desert of Arabia? Of Cobi?

Where are the following islands: Nova Zembla? Ceylon? Sumatra? Borneo? Celebes? Hainan? Formosa? The Japan Isles? The Philippine Islands?

Where are the following peninsulas: Arabia? Hindostan? Malacca? Kamtschatka? Corea?

Boundaries of Turkey in Asia? Of Arabia? etc.



### III. ASIA.

**Lesson 96. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Asia is about 6,500 miles long, and 5,400 broad. Its extent is 16,000,000 square miles; its population is estimated at 580,000,000, or 36 to the square mile. It is the most extensive of the Five Grand Divisions, and contains more than half the population of the globe.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The natural features of Asia are on a grand scale. The chief mountains are the Altai range in the north, and the Himmaleh near the centre. The latter rise 29,000 feet above the level of the sea, and are the highest mountains in the world. The Ural mountains separate Asia from Europe.

**FACE OF THE COUNTRY.**—Asia consists of an elevated table-land in the centre, surrounded by lofty mountains. To the north are the vast plains of Siberia, a portion of which are below the level of the sea; to the east is the great plateau of China; and to the south is the plain of Hindostan. In Chinese Tartary is the desert of Cobi, 1,200 miles long; there are other extensive deserts, especially in Persia and Arabia.

**COASTS, ETC.**—The coasts of Asia are deeply indented, presenting various capes and peninsulas, and enclosing numerous seas. The islands along the eastern shore are numerous, and are alike remarkable for their extent, their fertility, and their great population. Several of these are volcanic.

**RIVERS.**—The chief rivers of Asia, are the Yenesei, 2,900 miles long; the Obe, or Obi, 2,800 miles; and the Lena 2,500 miles, all flowing into the Arctic Ocean: the Indus, 2,500 miles long, flowing into the Arabian Sea; the Ganges, 1,700 miles, flowing into the Bay of Bengal; and the Yang tse Kiang, flowing through China into the Pacific. There are many other important rivers.

**LAKES.**—The Caspian Sea is a vast salt lake, comprising 120,000 square miles; the Sea of Aral, and Lake Baikal, are also salt lakes.

**CLIMATE, ETC.**—The climate of Asia is on the whole temperate. In the northern and central parts there are great extremes of heat and cold. The vegetable products are rich and varied. Here many of the finest fruits now cultivated in Europe, had their origin. The mineral treasures include the finest gems, gold, silver, etc. The animal kingdom is greatly varied, embracing the rhinoceros, elephant, tiger, yak, gazelle, and deer of many kinds. Asia is the original home of the horse, of the pheasant, and our barn-door fowls. The birds are numerous, and many are noted for their superb plumage. The crocodile, boa constrictor, and various venomous serpents, are among the reptiles.

**Questions.**—Extent of Asia? Population? Population to the square mile? What of Asia, as compared with the other Divisions of the Globe? Of its Population? Mountains? Face of the Country? Coasts? Rivers? Lakes? Climate? Vegetable Products? Animal Kingdom? Mineral Treasures? Animals?

**Lesson 97. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—The Political Divisions of Asia are as follows

Countries.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop. sq. m.	Religion.	Capitals & chief towns.	Pop.
Russia in Asia....	5,200,000	7,000,000	1½	Greek, Pagan, etc. ..	Tobolsk ..	20,000
Turkey in Asia....	450,000	16,000,000	35	Mohammedanism ..	Smyrna ..	120,000
Arabia .....	1,000,000	12,000,000	12	..... do. ....	Mecca....	30,000
Persia .....	500,000	10,000,000	20	..... do. ....	Teheran..	50,000
Afghanistan and } Beloochistan .. }	400,000	10,000,000	25	{ Mohammedanism & Braminism .. }	Cabul... ..	80,000
Turkestan.....	700,000	6,000,000	9	{ Mohammedanism ..	Bokhara..	100,000
Hindoestan .....	1,300,000	140,000,000	107	{ Braminism & Budd- hism .....	Calcutta..	500,000
Further India....	700,000	20,000,000	22	{ Buddhism and Bra- minism .....	Ava.....	150,000
Chinese Empire..	5,500,000	334,000,000	52	Buddhism, etc. ....	Pekin....	2,000,000
Japan .....	250,000	25,000,000	100	..... do. ....	Jeddo ....	1,000,000

**INDUSTRY.**—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of Asia. In some parts it is pursued with great industry, but with less skill and energy than in Europe. Many of the people live in a nomadic state, wandering from place to place with their flocks and herds; others subsist chiefly by fishing along the coasts and rivers. The manufactures are numerous, and some are very ingenious. The commerce by sea is on a small scale; the internal trade, by means of caravans, is very extensive, and has existed from the earliest ages.

**CITIES.**—Asia abounds in large cities, several of which rival in population the great cities of Europe.

**GOVERNMENT.**—All the governments of Asia are despotic; in most cases the chief claims to rule by divine right, and demands a slavish obedience from his subjects.

**RELIGION.**—All the great religions of the world originated in Asia. The prevailing religions here are Buddhism in China, Tartary, and Further India; this, probably, has more devotees than any other faith; Braminism in Hindostan, and Mohammedanism in Western Asia.

**INHABITANTS.**—The people of Asia are divided into numerous races, distinguished by complexion, character, and manners. The most remarkable are the Arabs, who not only inhabit Arabia, their original country, but are found in all the adjacent territories, as well as in all Northern Africa; the Hindoos, the Tartars, including the Turks, the Persians, the Chinese, and the Japanese.

Asia is considered the cradle of the human family; here all the races originated, and hence, while Asia has furnished a vast emigration to the rest of the world, it has received little from other countries. Its manners and customs have remained nearly the same for ages. In general, the people are indolent, voluptuous, fond of show, and pay little regard to truth. The men wear the beard long, and the dress of both sexes is loose and flowing. Polygamy is common, and women are in a degraded state. The standard of intelligence and vigour of character is much below that of the nations of Europe, and hence a large portion of Asia is subject to European masters.

**HISTORY.**—We are entirely indebted to the Bible for the history of the early ages of the world. This represents Adam and Eve, the first human pair, as inhabiting the garden of Eden, probably in the valley of the Euphrates. Here arose the great empires of Assyria and Persia; and from this point it appears that various emigrants went forth to people the world. The Hebrews, descendants of Abraham, settled in Palestine, a part of modern Syria, and here the chief events related in the Bible took place. Here originated the Jews, the chosen people of God, now reduced to four or five millions, and scattered throughout various strange lands. Here our Saviour was born, here he preached, and here he was crucified. In modern times, Asia has presented few historical events, except the fluctuations which belong to barbarous nations.

**Questions.**—Extent of Russia in Asia? Population? Population to the square mile? Religion? Capital? Population of Capital? Put the same questions as to other countries. Agriculture of Asia? Manufactures? Commerce? Cities? Government? Religion? Inhabitants? The principal Rivers of Asia? What of Asia as to emigration? Manners and Customs? Character? Polygamy? History?

## Russian Territories in Asia.

**Lesson 98. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—The Russian territories in Asia include the Caucasian countries and Siberia. These contain about 7,000,000 inhabitants, and 5,200,000 square miles.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The Caucasian countries consist of *Circassia* and *Georgia*. The former lies on the north side of the Caucasus Mountains. The inhabitants are celebrated for their beauty and love of independence. They have long resisted the power of Russia.

*Georgia* lies on the south side of the Caucasus. *Tiflis* is the capital. The people of both of these countries live in rather a barbarous state.

*Siberia* is a cold, desolate region, of vast extent, and occupied by many rude and ignorant tribes of Tartars, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing. They are short in stature, and resemble the Esquimaux.

The Russians have several settlements here, and derive from the territory gold, silver, and copper, and a great variety of rich furs. *Tobolsk* is the capital. Here live most of the exiles, sent to Siberia by the Russian government for political offences.

**Questions.**—What does Russia in Asia include? Of what do the Caucasian countries consist? What of Circassia? What of Georgia? The People? Siberia? Russian settlements? Tobolsk?



## Turkestan, or Independent Tartary.

**Lesson 99. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country, 700,000 square miles in extent, with 6,000,000 inhabitants, was once the seat of mighty empires, but it is now divided into several states, the chiefs of which are called Khans.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—These states are *Bokhara*, *Khiva*, and *Kokan*, with the *Kirquis* tribes in the north, and the *Usbecks*, or *Turcomans* in the south. The two latter are mere nomads.

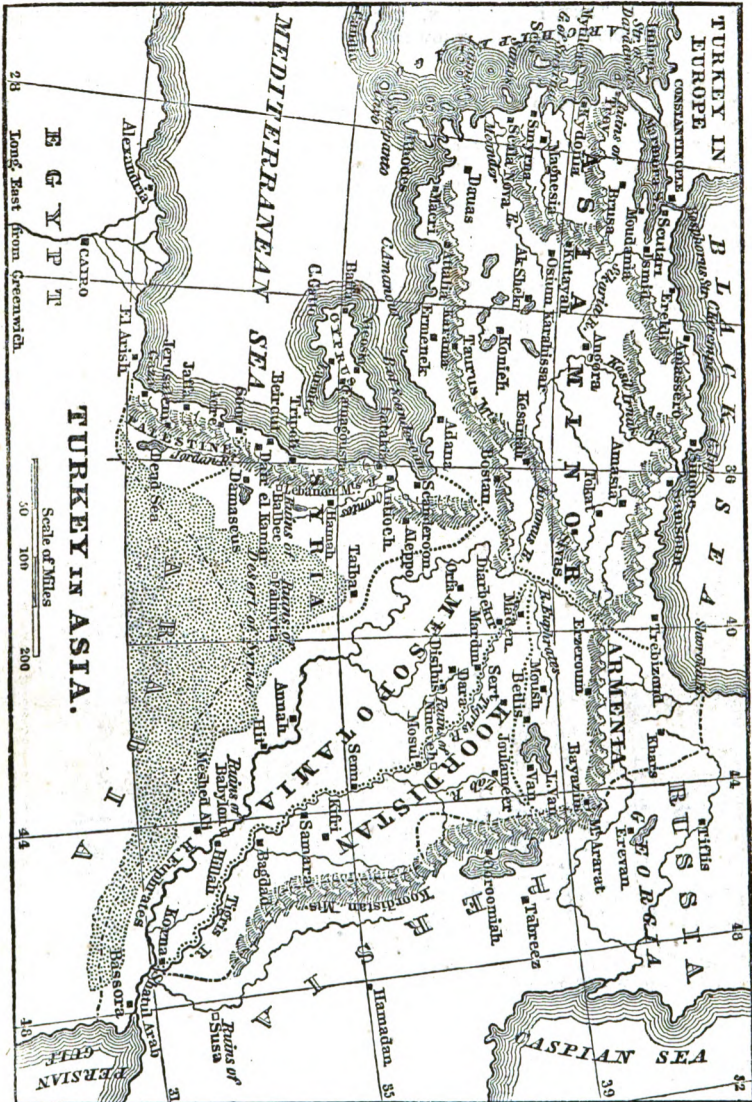
The people of *Turkestan* are all in rather a barbarous state. Wheat, maize, cotton, and silk, with melons and other fine fruits, are produced; there are a few manufactures of silk, cotton, and steel. There is considerable caravan trade, extending to China on the east, India on the south, and Russia on the north. The *Turcomans* often make excursions against the neighbouring nations, and their captives are sold as slaves. The camel is the chief beast of burthen. The governments are all despotic; the religion, Mohammedanism. The Tartars are great horsemen; a large portion of the people live a wandering life with their flocks and herds.

The principal cities are *Bokhara*, a great commercial mart, with 100,000 inhabitants; *Samarcand*, the former capital of *Turkestan*, now reduced from its ancient splendour; *Kokan*, with 60,000 inhabitants; and *Khiva*, a great slave market, with 10,000 inhabitants.

*Turkestan* means land of the Turks, and here that people originated. It is supposed that many of the early settlers of Europe also originated here. Several extensive empires, at different times, have also flourished in *Turkestan*.

**Questions.**—What of *Turkestan*? States of *Turkestan*? The People? The *Kirquis* and *Usbecks*? Products of Agriculture? Manufactures? Caravan trade? The *Turcomans* and *Slaves*? Beasts of burthen? Governments? Religion? Habits of the Tartars? *Bokhara*? *Samarcand*? *Kokan*? *Khiva*? Meaning of *Turkestan*? Early settlers of Europe? Former empires?





**Lesson 100. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

Boundaries of Turkey in Asia on the North? East? South? West? In what direction do the following rivers flow, and where do they empty? The Kasil Irnak! The Sikaria! The Koramus! The Euphrates! The Tigris? The Zab?

Where are the following Mountains: The Taurus? Mount Ararat? Koorsistan Mountains?

Boundaries of Asia Minor? Syria? Armenia? Koordistan? Mesopotamia?

Direction of the following from Constantinople: Trebizond? Cyprus? Smyrna? Ruins of Nineveh? Candia? Ruins of Babylon? Jerusalem? Alexandria in Egypt? Ruins of Palmyra? Erzeroum? Cairo in Egypt?



## Turkey in Asia.

**Lesson 101. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country, containing 450,000 square miles and 16,000,000 people, is renowned alike for its fine climate, its rich productions, and its remarkable history.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—No part of the world is more favoured by nature than this. Yet having been long subject to the sultan of Turkey, at Constantinople, it is in a degraded and depressed state.

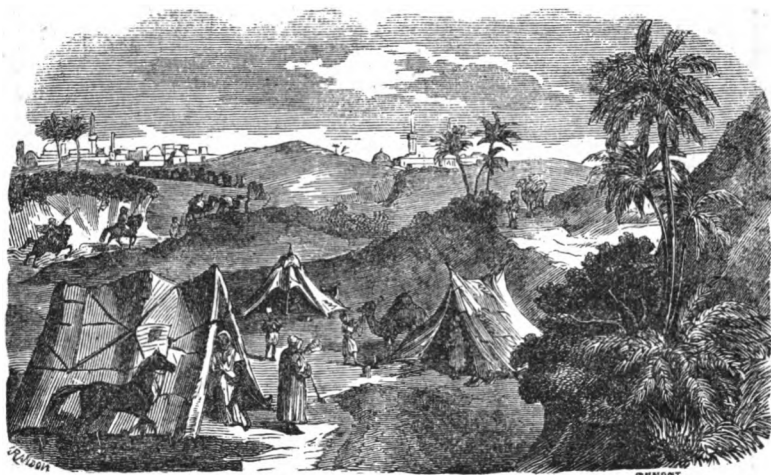
Turkey in Asia contains many countries celebrated in history. In the south is Syria, including Palestine. Here is *Jerusalem*, now reduced to a city with 20,000 inhabitants. In Syria, also, we find the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, which astonish the beholder by their magnificence. To the east is Koordistan, the site of the ancient empire of Assyria; and here are the ruins of Nineveh, its capital. South and west of Koordistan is Mesopotamia, the seat of the ancient kingdom of Babylon, and afterwards of the ancient Persian empire. Babylon, the capital, once the most splendid city in the world, is now a desolate heap of ruins.

The principal cities of Turkey in Asia, at the present day, are *Smyrna*, *Trebisond*, *Erzeroum*, *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Diarbekir*, *Bagdad*, and *Bassora*.

Most of the inhabitants of this country are Turks, who resemble those of European Turkey. There are, however, many Arabs, some Jews, and wild tribes of plundering Koords.

**HISTORY.**—The Bible represents Adam and Eve, the parents of the whole human race, as existing in the Garden of Eden about 6,000 years ago. The Deluge took place 2348 B.C. The Assyrian empire was founded 2221 B.C. Abraham settled in the land of Canaan or Palestine 1885 B.C. Solomon flourished 1000 B.C. The Persian empire was founded on the ruins of the Assyrian empire 538 B.C. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus A.D. 70. Mahomet lived 622 A.D. His successors, the Saracens, conquered Western Asia in the seventh century. The Turks established themselves in their present Asiatic territories about 1300 A.D.

**Questions.**—For what is Turkey in Asia renowned? Why is it degraded? What does Turkey contain? Where is Syria? What of Jerusalem? What of ruins? Koordistan? Mesopotamia? What are the principal cities? What of the inhabitants of Turkey? Tower of Babel? History?



## Arabia.

**Lesson 102. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country, comprising 1,000,000 square miles, and 12,000,000 people, may be noted as the birthplace of Mahomet, and the present centre of his worship.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Arabia is a great peninsula, and is said to be the driest country in the world. The central part is a desert. There are some fertile spots along the coasts. The latter yield many valuable products, as coffee, limes, dates, indigo, etc. The former is the home of the Bedouin Arabs. Here they live, keeping large numbers of horses and camels, having tents for dwellings, and roaming from place to place for pasturage or plunder. Their horses are the finest in the world.

Rich caravans cross the desert, laden with merchandise. They are often plundered by the Bedouins, and sometimes destroyed by the simoom, a hot, poisonous wind, which sweeps over the country.

Arabia contains several distinct states, those along the coast being addicted to commerce, and bearing a strong resemblance, in manners and customs, to the Turks.

*Questions.*—Extent of Arabia? Population? What is Asia? Climate? The central part? Soil? Products? What of the Bedouin Arabs? Caravans? Division of Arabia? What of the Arab people?

*Mecca* is the birthplace of Mahomet and the Holy City of his followers. This is visited by multitudes of pilgrims, every Mohammedan being required to go to Mecca once in his life. *Medina* is renowned as containing the tomb of the prophet. *Mocha* is the chief port on the Red Sea, and is famed for its coffee. *Muscat* has some commerce by sea, and a large trade with the interior by caravans.

*HISTORY.*—Arabia is supposed to have been first settled by the descendants of Shem, but the true Arabs derive their origin from Ishmael. At various periods of antiquity Arabia has been the theatre of interesting events. In 632, Mahomet died, and his followers, under the name of Saracens, soon conquered all Western Asia, the north of Africa, and a portion of Europe. Their emperors, called caliphs, were established at Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, till 1278, when their empire was destroyed by Zinghis Khan. The Turks soon succeeded to the territories of the caliphs, and became the inheritors and protectors of their religion.

*Questions.*—What of Mecca? Medina? Muscat? History of Arabia?

## Persia.

**Lesson 103. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Persia has an extent of 500,000 square miles, and a population of 10,000,000; it may be noted as surpassing other Eastern nations in politeness and learning.

*GENERAL DESCRIPTION.*—Persia consists of mountain tracts in the north, with some deserts and extensive fertile plains and valleys in other parts. The north is infested by Turcoman robbers, who sometimes carry off the people to be sold as slaves, and often desolate the surrounding districts. In the other portions, the people produce rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and silk; the latter is the staple of the country.

They manufacture rich carpets, shawls, tapestry, arms, porcelain, etc., but have little commerce. They have some learned men, are fond of poetry, and, on account of their politeness, are called the *French of the East*. Some of their poets are translated into English, and are much admired.

*Teheran* is the capital, seventy miles from the Caspian, and is a modern city, with some fine edifices. Here the king holds his court, assuming the customary pomp of an Eastern sovereign. *Ispahan*, the former capital, has some marks of splendour. The royal palace is a superb structure. *Shiraz* is celebrated for its delightful climate and charming scenery.

*HISTORY, ETC.*—In ancient times Persia overwhelmed Assyria, conquered Babylon, and became the great seat of empire and luxury. It was afterwards conquered by Alexander, and sank into comparative insignificance. The people are now Mohammedans, and their government is a thorough despotism.

*Questions.*—Extent of Persia? Population? For what is Persia noted? Face of the country? What of robbers? Products? Manufactures? Commerce? Learned men? Manners? Poets? What of Teheran? Ispahan? Shiraz? History of Persia? Religion? Government?

## Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

**Lesson 104. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—These countries, lying between Persia and Hindoostan, comprise an area of 400,000 square miles, and a population of 10,000,000.

*AFGHANISTAN* is a modern kingdom, whose territory formerly belonged to Persia. The Afghans are a bold, vigorous race, who have made considerable advances in civilization. Schools are said to exist in every village. *Cabul*, the capital, is delightfully situated on a branch of the Indus. *Herat* and *Candahar* are large and important towns.

*BELOOCHISTAN* is little known. There are several tribes, the Belooches being the leading people. They are fierce and warlike, and addicted to plunder. *Kelat* is the residence of the Khan or chief.

*Questions.*—Extent of Afghanistan and Beloochistan? Population? What is Afghanistan? The Afghans? Schools? Cabul? Other towns? What of Beloochistan? The Belooches? Kelat?

## Hindoostan.

**Lesson 105. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country has an area of 130,000,000 square miles, and a population of 140,000,000.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—At the north of Hindoostan are the Himmaleh mountains, separating it from Thibet and Tartary. From these there is a gradual slope to the sea. The two chief rivers are the Ganges and the Indus. The valley of the former is one of the richest portions of the globe. The climate of Hindoostan is chiefly that of the torrid zone. Its soil is in many parts exceedingly fertile, and its products, as well by nature as cultivation, are rich and varied. Among these are cotton, silk, opium, tobacco, indigo, coffee, pepper, cinnamon and other spices.

Among the minerals are gold, iron, tin, zinc, and the finest diamonds in the world. The native manufactures of silk and cotton are celebrated, and the shawls of Cashmere are unrivalled.

The Hindoos are of very dark complexion, and are a gentle, indolent and superstitious people, living from age to age with unchanging devotion to the customs of their fathers. They worship **BRAMA** and thousands of inferior deities. The greater part of Hindoostan is under the dominion of the British East India Company. The rest is governed by native princes.

*Calcutta*, the capital, and principal residence of the British in India, is on a branch of the Ganges. *Benares* is the Holy City of the Hindoos. *Delhi*, the famous capital of the Mogul emperors, has a magnificent mosque. *Cashmere* is famed for its shawls, made of the hair of the Thibet goat. *Bombay*, on an island, is the western capital of British India.

**CEYLON** is a fine island at the southern extremity of Hindoostan, which produces sugar, ginger, cotton, pepper, etc.

To the north of Hindoostan are the two small states **BOOTAN** and **NEPAUL**. The former is partly dependent on Thibet, and has a population of 1,500,000; the latter has 2,000,000 inhabitants, and is independent. The people of both countries are in a state of barbarism.

**HISTORY.**—Hindoostan, formerly called India, was first known to Europe in the time of Alexander. Its annals, however, go back to very early periods. It has generally been divided into several states, but they were all subject to the Mogul emperors from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. The British began their settlement here about the year 1600.

**Questions.**—Extent of Hindoostan? Population? Soil? Climate? Products? Minerals? Manufactures? People? Government? *Calcutta*? *Benares*? *Delhi*? *Cashmere*? *Bombay*? *Bootan*? *Nepaul*? What of *Ceylon*? History of Hindoostan?

## Further India.

**Lesson 106. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Further India, which has an area of 700,000 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000, comprises several barbarous states and empires.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Among these are **Birmah**, or the Birman empire; **Siam**, **Anam**, **Laos**, the Malay States, and several territories now under British sway.

The people of these regions are chiefly of dark or yellow complexions, and bear a resemblance alike to the Hindoos and Chinese. The governments are despotisms; the religion, various forms of superstition. The mass of the people are ignorant and degraded.

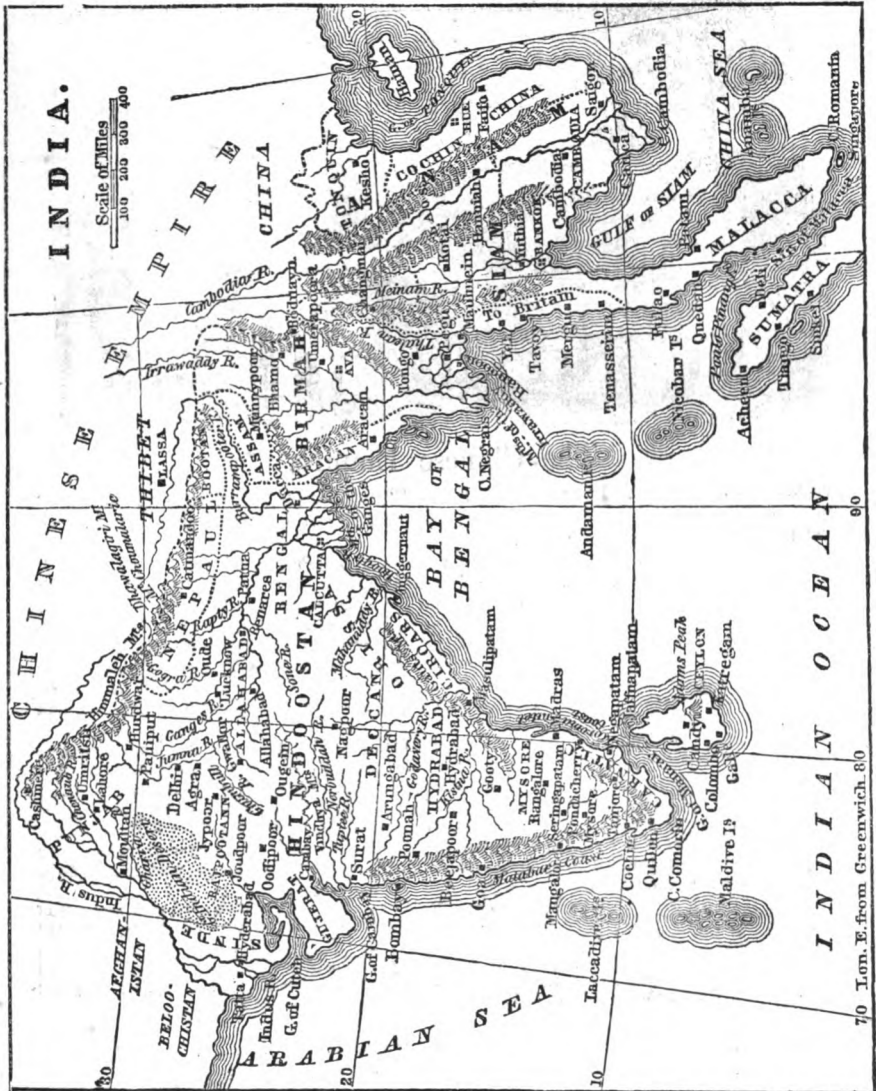
**BIIRMAH** is the leading kingdom, the people evincing more activity and vigour than the other natives. *Ava*, on the Irawaddy, is the capital. *Rangoon* is celebrated for its temples.

The king of **Cochin China** has conquered Cambodia, and other territories, thus founding the empire of **ANAM**, of which *Hue* is the capital.

**SIAM** is a populous kingdom of some stability, the people devoting their attention to agriculture and commerce. *Bankok* is the chief city.

**MALACCA**, a long peninsula forming the southern part of Asia, is the original country of the Malays. A portion of this, with the territories of Assam and Aracan on the north, has been recently wrested from the Birnese empire by the British. The Malays are a fierce people, mostly in a savage state. *Singapore*, on an island at the southern point of Malacca, is a flourishing British settlement.

**Questions.**—What does India include? What does Further India comprise? People of Further India? Government? Religion? What of **Birmah**? *Ava*? *Rangoon*? *Anam*? *Hue*? **Siam**? *Bankok*? What is **Malacca**? The Malays? *Singapore*?



### Lesson 107. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

**Boundaries of Hindoostan ! Where are the following : The Himmaleh Mountains ! The Ganta**

**Describe the River Ganges; The Indus; The Burrampooter; The Nerbuddah, etc.**

Where is the island of Ceylon? The Maldiv  
Islands? The Laccadive Islands?

Direction of the following from Calcutta: Cash-  
mere? Bombay? Cape Comorin? Madras? Delhi?  
Oude? Patna?

Where are the following: Assam? Aracan?  
 Bootan? Nepaul? Birmah? Siam? Anam? etc.  
 Tell the boundaries of each.



## The Chinese Empire.

**Lesson 108.** **EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—China comprises an area of 5,500,000 square miles, and a population of about 334,000,000; it is remarkable as being the most populous empire in the world.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This great country embraces *China Proper*, *Chinese Tartary*, *Thibet*, and *Corea*. China is a vast plain, with a rather cold climate. Agriculture is conducted with great labour and some skill. Tea is the chief product, and is sent to all quarters of the globe. The Chinese excel in manufactures of silk, porcelain, ivory, etc. The government is a complete despotism, the chief being called emperor. The people are gentle, timid, and conceited. They have many books, and numerous arts and sciences. The mass are worshippers of Buddha, under the name of Fo. Their religious edifices are called *pagodas*. *Pekin*, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world. There are many other populous cities, among which are *Nankin*, and *Canton*.

**CHINESE TARTARY** comprises various tribes of Tartars. The chief are the Mantchoyrians, Mongolians, Soongarians, etc. They possess the general Tartar characteristics already described. Most of them are worshippers of the Grand Lama. **THIBET** is a mountainous country, celebrated as being the seat of the Grand Lama, who is the head of the Buddhist religion. He is worshipped by the people, and, though a man, is regarded as God on earth. *L'Hapa* is the capital. The Thibetians live chiefly upon their flocks; they rear the mountain goat, whose hair is celebrated for the manufacture of fine shawls. **COREA** is a large peninsula, but little known. The people resemble the Chinese.

**HISTORY.**—The annals of China go back to a remote date; they consist of little more than accounts of struggles with the Tartars, and barren details as to the doings of particular emperors. Confucius, who lived before Christ, is their great moralist and lawgiver.

**Questions.**—Extent of China? Population? For what is China remarkable? What does it embrace? Face of the country? Agriculture? Tea? Manufactures? Government? People? Religion? Pekin? Other cities? Chinese manners? Divisions of Chinese Tartary? What is Thibet? Religion? Capital? What of the Thibetians? What of Corea? People of Corea? History of China?

## Empire of Japan.

**Lesson 109.** Japan has an extent of 250,000 square miles, and 25,000,000 people; it is a populous empire, somewhat resembling China in its institutions.

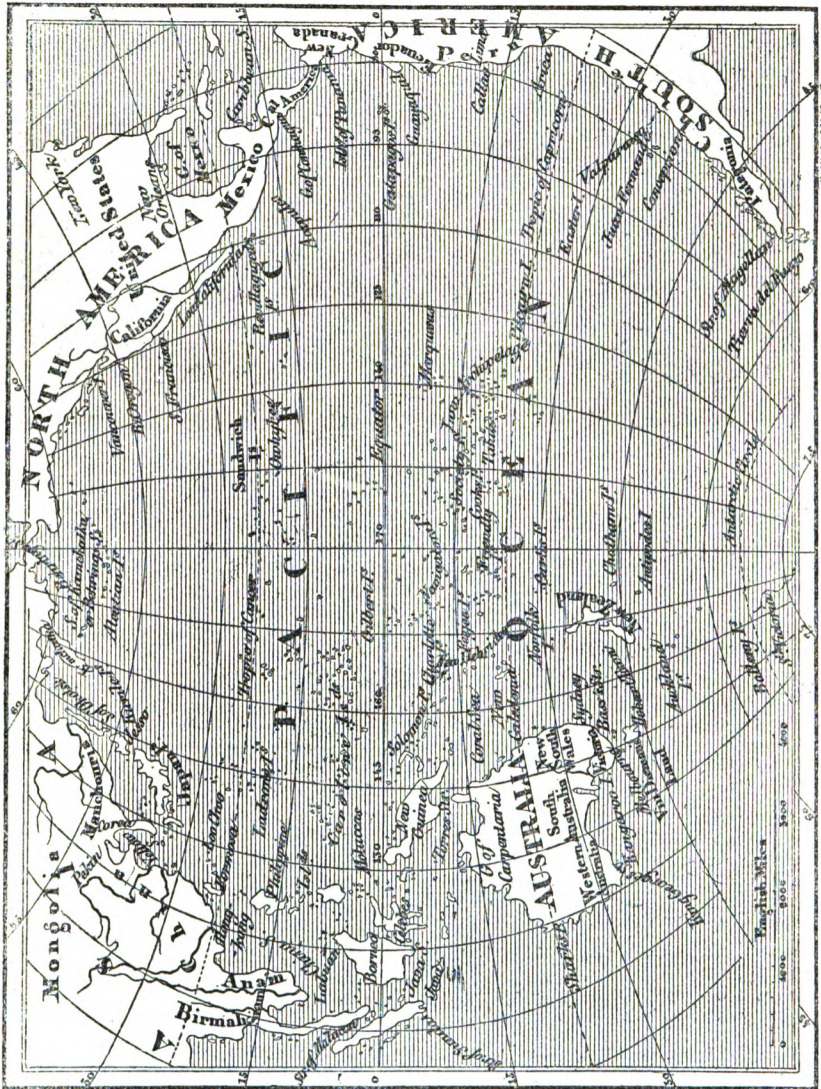
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—It includes Nippon and the adjacent islands. The country is highly cultivated, and many arts are carried to a considerable degree of perfection. The people are polite and ceremonious. Buddhism prevails extensively; but a native religion, called Sinto, is the faith of the mass. The Dai-ri is the spiritual ruler of the country, but the Cuo is the political ruler, paying only nominal obedience to the Dai-ri. *Jeddo*, the capital, is one of the great cities of the world. *Meaco* is the residence of the Dai-ri and chief seat of literature.

**HISTORY.**—The Japanese are probably of Chinese origin, but their history is involved in almost complete obscurity.

**Questions.**—Extent of Japan? Population? What is Japan? Face of the country? Arts? People? Religion? Government? Jeddo? Meaco? History of Japan?



## OCEANICA



## LESSON 110. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

How is the Pacific Ocean bounded on the North?  
East? South? West?

What Strait separates Asia from America? The  
direction of the following places from the United  
States of America: Australia? China? Borneo?  
The Japan Isles? Birmah?

Direction of the following places from China:  
Australia? California? Kamtschatka? Cape Horn?  
The Sandwich Islands? New Zealand? New  
Guinea?

Direction of the following from Sydney: New  
Zealand? Cape Horn? St. Francisco? Pekin?  
Pitcairn Island? Valparaiso? Java? The Moluccas?  
Straits of Magellan?



## IV. OCEANICA.

**Lesson 111. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—The Pacific Ocean is the largest on the globe, and covers one-third of the earth's surface. It is studded with numerous islands, called OCEANICA; the extent of these is estimated at 500,000 square miles and their population at 25,000,000.

**DIVISION.**—The Oceanic islands are divided into three groups—Malasia, Australasia, and Polynesia. (*See Map, p. 65.*)

**MALASIA** comprises several large, fruitful, and important islands near the coast of Asia. *Sumatra* has 12,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000. *Java* is smaller, but has an equal population. *Borneo* is one of the largest islands of the world; population 3,500,000. From these and other Malasian islands, the world is supplied with a large amount of sugar, coffee, pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, gutta-percha, tin, and other rich products. The natives are nearly in a barbarous state; the islands are mostly subject to European governments.

**AUSTRALASIA** includes the great island of New Holland, or Australia, with Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea, and other adjacent islands. Australia is nearly equal to Europe in extent, and is deemed a continent by some authors. The native animals and vegetables are peculiar. The gold mines are among the richest in the world. The British colony here is flourishing and important. *Sydney* is the capital. There are also British settlements at Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, etc.

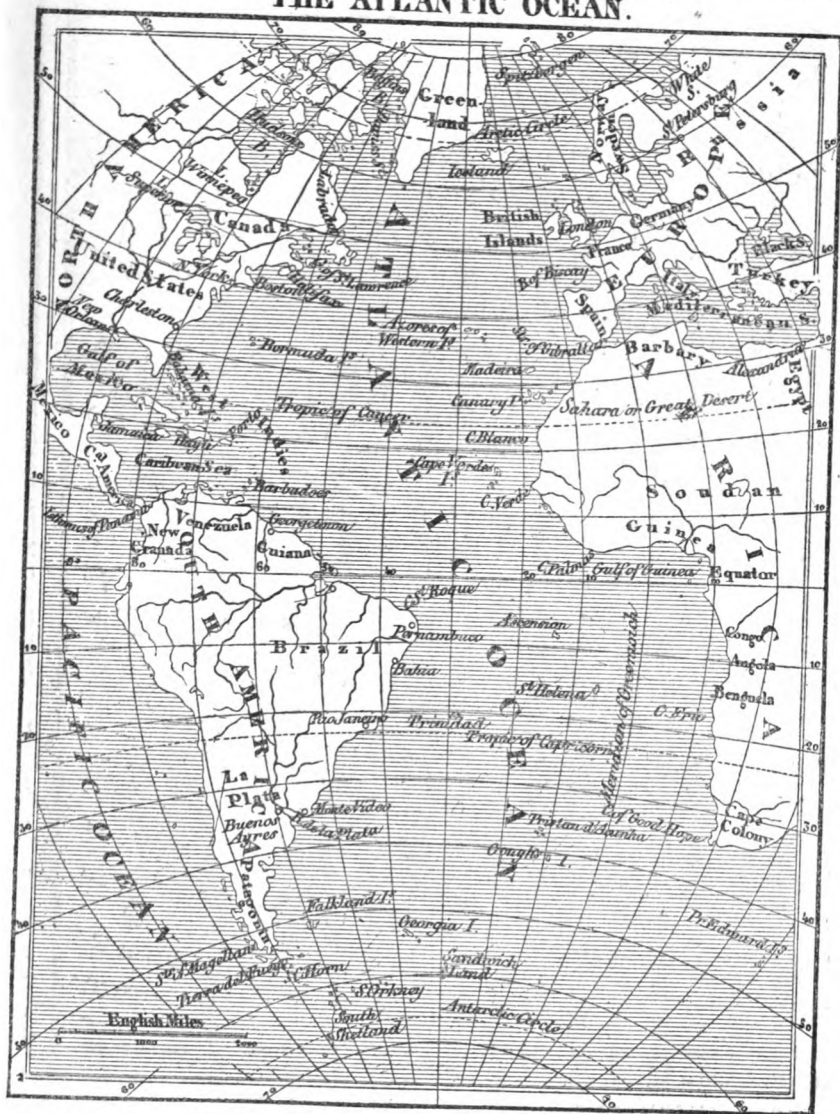
**POLYNESIA** comprises the numerous islands lying to the east of Malasia and Australia. Among these, the principal groups are the Ladrões, Caroline, Solomon, Friendly, Society, Marquesas, and Sandwich Islands. Most of them are still in the hands of the natives; but some are wholly or partially subjected to various European nations.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—Nearly all the islands of Oceanica have a tropical climate and fertile soil; several of them are volcanic. The natives are of the Malay race, except in Australia and New Guinea, where they are negroes of a low standard of intellect. The Missionaries have converted some of them to Christianity and partial civilisation, especially in the Sandwich Islands.

**HISTORY.**—The Pacific Ocean was first known to Europeans about the year 1500. The different islands have been since discovered at various periods.

**Questions.**—Extent of the Pacific Ocean? Of Oceanica? Population? Divisions of Oceanica? Malasia? Sumatra? Java? Borneo? Products of the Malasian islands? Natives? Australasia? Polynesia? Climate and Soil of Oceanica? The Natives? History?

## THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.



**Lesson 112.** The ATLANTIC OCEAN lies between Europe and Africa on the East, and America on the West. Its average width is about 3,000 miles; its length 9,000 miles. It covers about a tenth part of the surface of the globe. Its greatest depth, so far as known, is 7,500 feet. It is the great thoroughfare for ships and steamers between the Eastern and Western Continent.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Where are the following: Cape Horn? Cape St. Roque? The West Indies? Gulf of Mexico? Labrador? Greenland? Cape of Good Hope? Cape Blanco? St. Helena? Madeira? Iceland? Spitzbergen?

Direction of the following from London: New York? Jamaica? Brazil? Hudson's Bay? Canada?



## Map of North America

**Lesson 113. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

Boundaries of North America on the North?  
East? South? West?

What Strait divides North America from Asia?

Where are the Rocky Mountains? The Mexican  
Cordilleras? Baffin's Bay? Davis' Strait? Hud-  
son's Bay? Gulf of Mexico? Gulf of California?

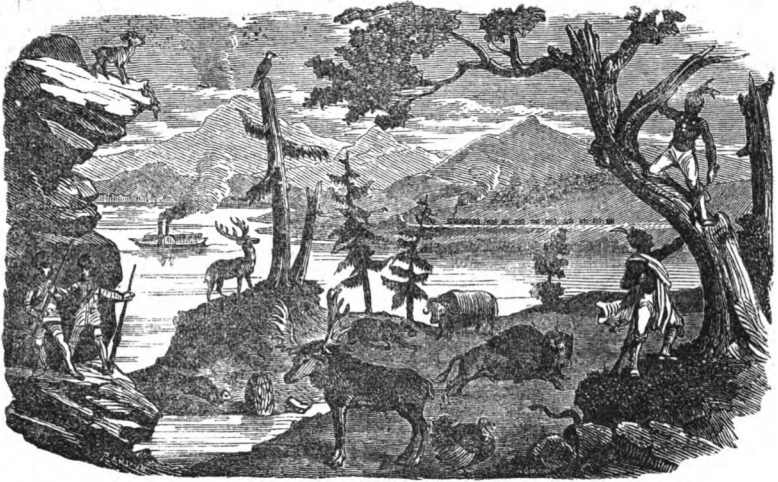
Where are the following Lakes: Superior? Michi-  
gan? Huron? Erie? Ontario? Great Slave?  
Great Bear?

Where are the following Islands: Greenland?  
Newfoundland? Cuba? Jamaica? Hayti? Van-  
couver?

Where is the Peninsula of Old California? Of  
Florida? Alaska?

Where is the Mississippi River? Which way does  
it flow? Through what country? Where does it  
empty? What three great rivers flow into it?

Boundaries of British America? Russian Colony?  
The United States? Mexico? Guatemala?



## V. A M E R I C A : North America

**Lesson 114. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—North America is of extremely irregular shape, its coasts being deeply indented by seas, gulfs, and bays. Its length may be estimated at 4,500 miles; its average width at 3,000. It contains an area of 8,000,000 of square miles, and a population of 40,000,000; or 5 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The Continent of America is about 9,000 miles long: it has a surface of 15,000,000 square miles, and a population of 55,000,000. North and South America are connected by the narrow isthmus of Darien or Panama. A great chain of mountains extends through the continent from Cape Horn to the verge of the Arctic Ocean. In South America this has the name of the Andes: in North America it has the names of Mexican Cordilleras and Rocky Mountains. The two divisions differ in climate, productions, people, and institutions, and hence, are geographically regarded as distinct continents. (*See Map, p. 20.*)

**MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AMERICA.**—The great western chain has the name of Cordilleras in Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains in the United States. Several of the peaks are volcanic. Some of the mountains rise to the height of 18,000 feet. There is a chain running along the eastern coast of the United States called the Apalachian chain.

**FACE OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.**—This continent presents a vast slope, northward to the Arctic Ocean: the great valley of the Mississippi between the Rocky Mountains, and the Apalachian Chain; the eastern slope to the Atlantic, and the western to the Pacific.

**RIVERS, LAKES.**—The Mississippi, the largest river in the world, is nearly 4,500 miles long. Several of its tributaries are over 2,000 miles long. The lakes of North America are numerous, and several are of great size. Lake Superior comprises 35,000 square miles, and is the largest lake of fresh water in the world.

**CATARACTS.**—Among the most sublime curiosities of nature is the Cataract of Niagara, between lakes Erie and Ontario. The vast current of water which drains the lakes above, pours in two masses, 500 feet in width, over the rocks, to the depth of 160 feet.

**ISLANDS.**—Greenland is generally supposed to be an island; it is 1,500 miles long, and is covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. Iceland, lying 200 miles east, is noted for its terrific volcano, called Hecla. Newfoundland is a large island to the east of Canada. The West Indies are a group of islands celebrated for their rich tropical productions.

**Questions.**—Extent of North America? Population? Population to the square mile? Length of the entire American continent? How are North and South America connected? What of Mountains of the American continent? What of the two Divisions of America? Mountains of North America? Face of the country? Rivers? Lakes? Cataract? Islands?

**Lesson 115. CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC.**—The climate of North America varies from intense cold at the north, to tropical heat at the south. In general, the extremes are greater than in similar latitudes in Europe. The soil is various, a large portion being very fertile. The products are extremely varied: among the peculiar animals are the musk ox and white bear of the Arctic shores; in other parts, there are several species of bear, deer, foxes, and wolves, and immense herds of bison, with the beaver, racoon, and many lesser quadrupeds. The birds, insects, and reptiles are numerous, and of various and peculiar species. The minerals are rich and abundant, including iron, coal, copper, lead, gold, silver, and quicksilver.

*Questions.*—Climate of North America? Soil? Products? Animals? Minerals?

**Lesson 116. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—The Political Divisions of North America are as follows:—

Name.	Government.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Pop. of Chief Towns.
Iceland .....	Subject to Denmark	40,000	60,000	Rickiaavik .....	1,000
Greenland .....	Danish Colony.....	410,000	8,000	Uppernavik ....	
Russian America...	Russian Colony ....	350,000	50,000	New Archangel.	1,000
British America ..	British Colonies ....	2,800,000	2,500,000	Montreal .....	40,000
United States of America .....	Republic .....	3,000,000	25,000,000	New York.....	700,000
Mexico.....	Republic .....	1,200,000	7,000,000	Mexico .....	200,000
Guatemala .....	Republic .....	150,000	2,000,000	Guatemala.....	50,000
West Indies .....	{ Mostly European } Colonies.....	100,000	3,382,000	Havana .....	150,000

**INHABITANTS.**—The aborigines of America, called **INDIANS**, are of a copper-colour, and resemble the Tartars of Asia. It is supposed their progenitors crossed over from Asia, ages ago, at Behring's Straits, which is about forty miles wide. When Columbus discovered America, they were spread over nearly the whole continent, and probably numbered 20,000,000 of people. These were mostly in a savage state, though the two empires of Mexico and Peru were populous and partially civilised. At the present day, the Indians of North and South America are either subject to the governments of white people, or are divided into small tribes, in a savage state.

Besides the common Indians, there are a few thousand Esquimaux near the Arctic regions, who are savages, of short stature, resembling the Laplanders of Europe.

The ruling people of North and South America are whites, descended from the Europeans. There are many negroes, descendants of Africans, who have been brought to America at various times, as slaves.

The white people of America greatly resemble in their manners and costumes the nations of Europe from which they descended.

**HISTORY.**—America was unknown to Europe till the year 1492, when Columbus discovered the West Indies. Soon after, both North and South America became known, and the nations of Europe sent out colonies, which gradually spread over the territory. Spain seized upon Mexico and a great part of South America; Portugal took Brazil; England occupied the present territories of the United States; and France appropriated the Canadas. The West Indies were parcelled out between Spain, England, France, Holland, Denmark, etc.

In more modern times, the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, and the South American colonies of Spain and Portugal, have become independent states. The West Indies all remain in a colonial state, except Hayti, which is independent, the people being chiefly of African blood.

*Questions.*—To whom is Iceland subject? Extent? Population of Chief Town? etc. Answer the same questions as to other divisions? What of the Indians of America? The Esquimaux? The ruling people of America? History of America?

## Polar Regions of North America.

**Lesson 117.** These regions, comprising 800,000 square miles and 118,000 people, are cold and desolate, with few inhabitants, few animals, and little vegetation. The chief countries are Greenland and the Russian Possessions.

**GREENLAND** is an island, with a few hundred people on the south-western side. They are a simple and ignorant race, under the government of Denmark. **ICELAND**, 200 miles east of Greenland, has 50,000 people, subject to Denmark. They are an intelligent, moral, and interesting people. The island is noted for the volcanic eruptions of a mountain called Hecla.

**RUSSIAN AMERICA** is a cold, barren, and desolate region, inhabited by tribes of savages, and some small companies of Russian settlers, engaged in collecting furs.

Near the peninsula of Alaska are the Aleutian, or Fox Islands, where the Indians live underground. Some of their houses contain a hundred people each.

**HISTORY.**—*Iceland* was discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 860 A.D., and was settled in 874. Christianity was established here about 1000 A.D. In 1387 the island became subject to Denmark. The people are moral, sober, and intelligent. The children are all taught by their parents. The religion is Lutheran. In 1783 an eruption of Hecla took place, which destroyed twenty villages and 9,000 people. It did not entirely cease for two years.

*Greenland* was discovered about 835, by Eric Reshead, an Icelander. It was soon settled by people from Iceland and Denmark, and a thriving colony was established. This was on the east coast. But it appears that all perished about the year 1408, and from that time they were lost to history. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, Greenland was rediscovered, and a Danish colony was established on the south-west coast, which still continues.

The Arctic Ocean has been the theatre of numerous expeditions for the purpose of discovering a passage to the Pacific. It is ascertained that the sea extends from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Straits, but it is too cold and too much obstructed by ice to be useful for navigation.

**Questions.**—What of the Polar Regions of North America? What of the people of Greenland? What of Iceland? What of Russian America? The people? The Aleutian Islands? History of Iceland? Greenland? The Arctic Ocean?

## British America.

**Lesson 118.** This vast territory, containing 2,800,000 square miles, and 2,500,000 people, occupies the greater part of the continent of North America north of the United States. It contains several divisions, as follows:—

	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
New Britain.....	2,360,000	unknown	—
Canada West .....	150,000	1,000,000	Montreal.
Canada East.....	200,000	1,000,000	Quebec.
New Brunswick.....	30,000	160,000	St. John.
N. Scotia, with Cape Breton ...	18,000	200,000	Halifax.
Prince Edward's Island .....	2,000	60,000	Charlottetown.
Newfoundland.....	40,000	90,000	St. John's.

These provinces have separate governments, but are all under the control of Great Britain; the Governor-General resides at Quebec, in Canada East, which is the present capital.

**Questions.**—Extent of British America? Population? Divisions of British America? Extent, population, and capital of each? Government?

**Lesson 119.** NEW BRITAIN, with Labrador and the Possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of 3,000 miles, but contains few inhabitants.

The northern coasts are occupied by tribes of *Esquimaux*. These live upon the product of the sea, especially the seal, in the capture of which they display great perseverance and skill.

There are other tribes of savages in New Britain, who take great numbers of animals, valuable for their furs. To collect these, the Hudson's Bay Company have trading stations at various points in the interior, as well as along the coasts. The wild animals of this region are the musk ox, several species of bear, deer, reindeer, beaver, racoons, martens, and foxes. Along the coasts are seals, walruses, and penguins.

*Questions.*—What of New Britain, Labrador, etc.? The Esquimaux? Other savages? Wild animals? The Hudson's Bay Company?

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**Lesson 120.** CANADA EAST and WEST were formerly known as Lower and Upper Canada.

CANADA EAST lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence. Though it is in the latitude of France, the climate is as cold as that of Sweden. The upper portions are the most fertile.

The winters are severe. The snow falls very deep, and often lasts for six months. Quebec, the capital, is situated partly on a plain along the St. Lawrence, and partly on the verge of a perpendicular rock, 350 feet high. Montreal, in Canada East, is on an island in the St. Lawrence.

CANADA WEST extends along the northern borders of the Great Lakes. The climate is milder than in Canada East, and the soil is more fertile, producing abundance of wheat and pasturage.

*HISTORY.*—Canada was settled by the French in 1608, a year after the first settlement in Virginia. They held the country till 1759, when their entire possessions in this region were surrendered to the British.

*Questions.*—What of Canada East and West? What of Canada East? The Winters? Quebec? What of Canada West? Climate? Montreal? History of Canada?

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**Lesson 121.** NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, and NEWFOUNDLAND, form the eastern provinces of British America.

NEW BRUNSWICK lies between the state of Maine and Nova Scotia. Its vast forests furnish a great quantity of fine timber.

NOVA SCOTIA is a cold, moist country, but it yields large quantities of coal, and gypsum, or plaster of Paris. Iron and copper are also said to be found.

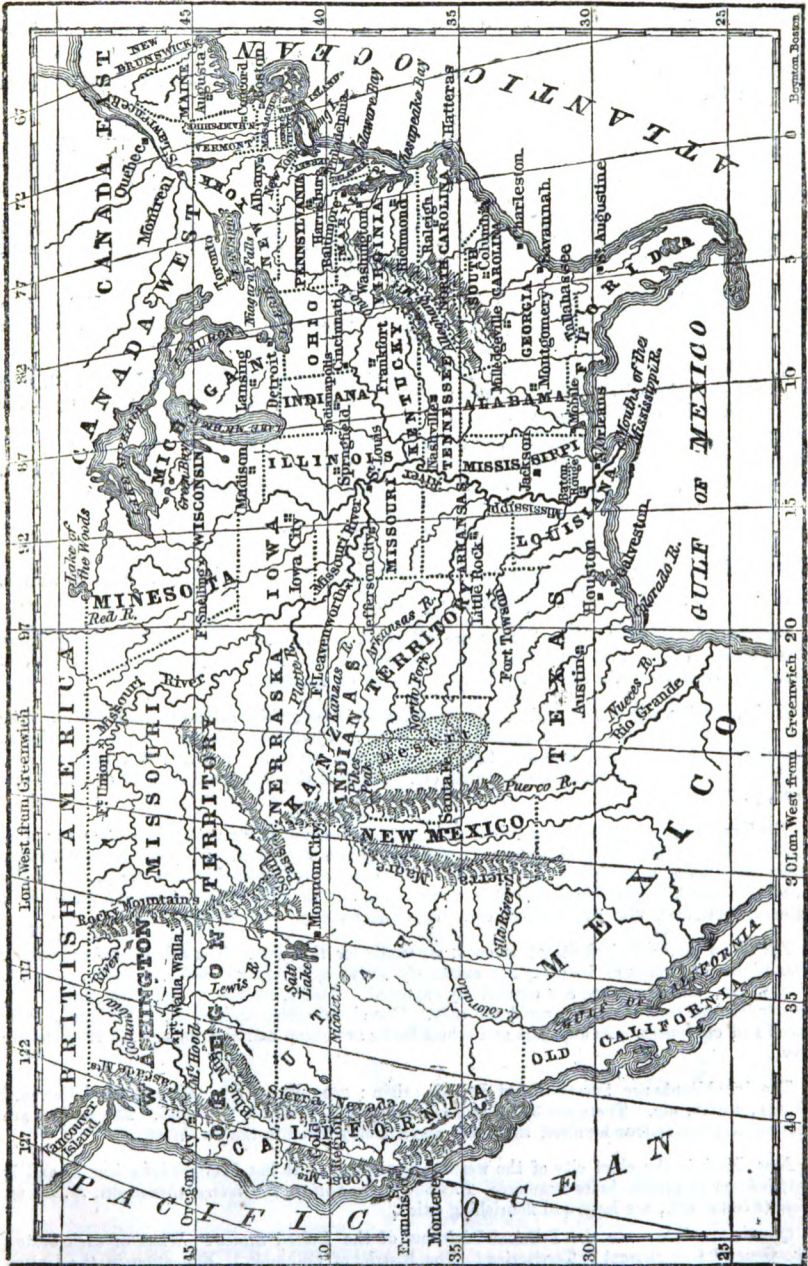
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island, with a rugged surface, and a damp, cold climate. It produces little vegetation besides dwarfish trees. Its chief value arises from the fisheries in the vicinity.

The cod fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland are the most extensive and productive in the world.

*Questions.*—What are the four eastern provinces of British America? What of New Brunswick? Nova Scotia? Prince Edward's Island? Newfoundland? The cod fisheries.





## The United States of America.

**Lesson 123.** These occupy the middle portion of North America, and reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of 3,000 miles. They extend 1,500 miles from north to south. They have an area of 3,000,000 square miles and 25,000,000 of people: 8 to the square mile.

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The chief mountains of the United States, are the Rocky Mountain chain in the west, and the Apalachian in the east. The chief rivers are the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are also numerous rivers which empty into the Atlantic, and others which empty into the Pacific. The five great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—are partly in the United States, and partly in British America. No country is better watered than the United States. Its great rivers and lakes are the theatre of an immense commerce, conducted chiefly by steamboats.

The mines of coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, and quicksilver, are inexhaustible. The vegetable products are those of the temperate, as well as the torrid zone. The animal kingdom includes nearly all the species of North America.

Let the teacher here put such questions as he deems necessary upon the Map, p. 73, such as the boundaries of the United States: the rivers, mountains, lakes, etc.: also upon the boundaries of the several States, etc.

What part of North America do the United States occupy? Extent? Population? Population to the square mile? Chief Mountains? Chief Rivers? Lakes? What of the United States as to its great lakes and rivers? Mines? Vegetable products? Animals?

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**Lesson 124. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—The United States are divided into 31 states, 8 territories, and 1 district. (*See Map, p. 73.*)

**POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The STATES are all republics, and have separate and independent governments, except that they are united for general and national purposes into a Federal Republic, which bears the title of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Each state has a governor, legislature, courts, and juries; these attend to state affairs. The general government consists of a president, congress, and judiciary. These have their session at Washington, the national capital. They are charged with the army, navy, mail service, intercourse with foreign nations, commerce, etc. Each of the States has its local capital. (*See Map, p. 73.*)

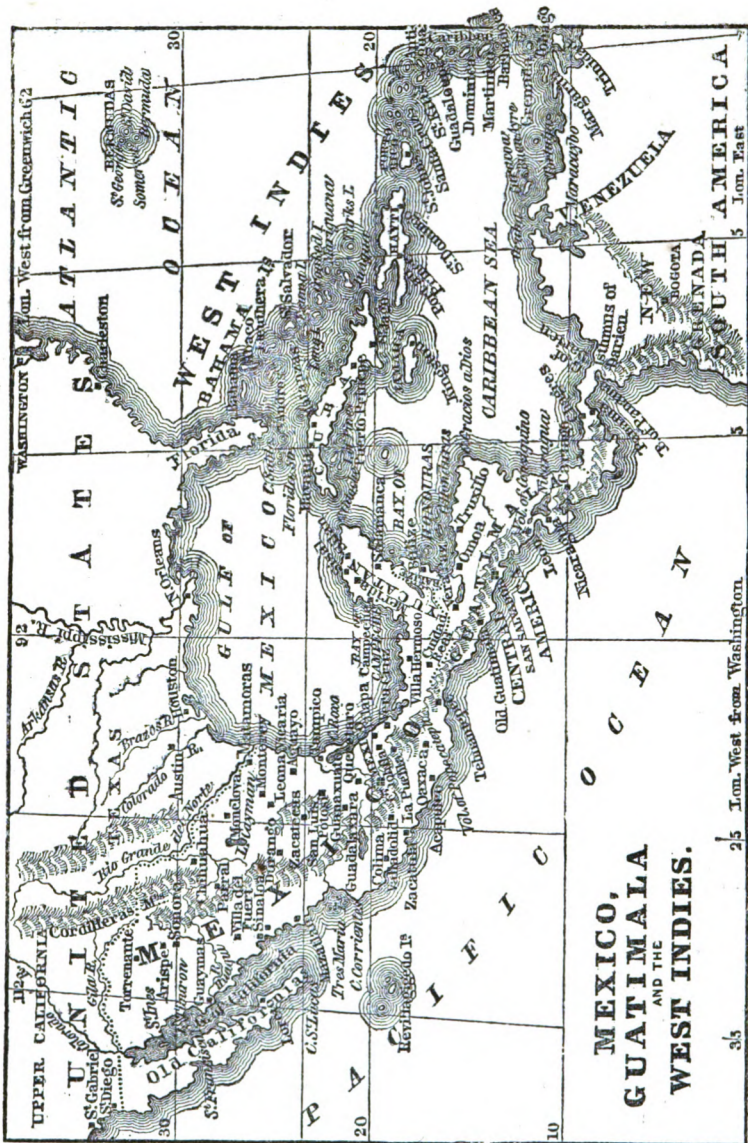
The TERRITORIES are somewhat in the nature of colonies, under the national government; they have legislatures, but the governors are appointed by the President. They can become States, when they have a sufficient population. The *District of Columbia* is a tract, five miles square, in which is situated Washington, the capital, and the public institutions, as the Capitol, General Post-office, War Department, etc. It is under the government of Congress.

Education in the United States is good, especially for the mass. The colleges are numerous. The various branches of industry are extremely active and very extensive. Cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, and provisions are extensively exported. Canals, railroads, and steam navigation, render internal communication rapid and easy. The electric telegraphs exceed all others in their speed and cheapness. Newspapers and school-books are cheap and abundant. All religions are free.

The inhabitants are two-thirds of British origin: one-quarter are descendants of German, French, Dutch, etc. There are 3,000,000 of negro slaves, chiefly in the south. The Indians are reduced to three or four hundred thousand, and are only found in the Far West.

*New York* is the chief city of the western hemisphere. It has 700,000 inhabitants, and is only inferior to London in its commerce. *Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.*, are large and flourishing cities.

**Questions.**—What are the Political Divisions of the United States? What of each State? The General Government? Territories? The District of Columbia? Education in the United States? Industry? Exports? Internal communication? Electric Telegraphs? Newspapers? School-books? The Inhabitants? Indians? Slaves? New York? Other cities?



### Lesson 125. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Boundaries of Mexico? Where is the Gulf of Mexico? The Gulf of California? The Peninsula of Old California? The Cordilleras? What River runs between Texas and Mexico? Where is the city of Mexico?

Boundaries of Guatemala? Where are the following: Bay of Campeche? Bay of Honduras? City of San Salvador? Caribbean Sea? Isthmus of Darien? Yucatan? What are the four principal Islands of the West Indies? Direction of the following from Washington: Panama? City of Mexico? River Gila? Cuba? San Salvador? Jamaica?



## Mexico.

**Lesson 126. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—Mexico has an area of near 1,000,000 square miles, and a population of 7,000,000, or 7 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The Cordilleras mountains cross Mexico from north-west to south-east; many of the peaks are volcanic. There are rich silver mines in the mountainous districts, which yield twenty millions of dollars annually. The climate is mild, and the soil produces many rich and valuable plants. Cotton, sugar, indigo, the banana, cocoa, etc., are extensively cultivated.

Two-thirds of the people of Mexico are of Indian descent; the rest are mixed races; the descendants of the Spaniards are a numerous and influential class. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law. Education is neglected. There are few manufactures, and but little commerce. The government is a republic, but badly administered. It is divided into 19 states.

The city of *Mexico*, the capital, is a splendid place, situated on a beautiful valley surrounded by snow-capped mountains. *Vera Cruz* and *Tampico* are important seaports on the Gulf of Mexico.

*YUCATAN*, formerly one of the States of Mexico, is now independent. *Merida* is the capital!

**HISTORY.**—Mexico was a great Indian empire when America was discovered. It was conquered by the Spaniards, in 1521; it became independent in 1820.

**Questions.**—Extent of Mexico? Population? Population to the square mile? Mountains? Mines? Climate? Products? The People? Religion? Education? Manufactures? Commerce? Government? City of Mexico? Other Towns? History?

## Guatemala, or Central America.

**Lesson 127. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country has an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 2,000,000; or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to the square mile. It is remarkable as occupying a central position between North and South America.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Guatemala is a narrow strip of land lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. The great American chain of mountains runs along the western border, and many of the peaks are volcanic. The climate is hot, and the soil prolific. Mines of silver abound, but are little wrought.

About half the inhabitants are Indians; one quarter are whites, and the rest mestizos or mixed races. The Catholic religion alone is tolerated. Education is at a low ebb. The country is divided into five States. The government is republican, but in an unsettled state.

*San Salvador*, the capital, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1854. *New Guatemala*, which is now the largest city in the republic, and has 50,000 inhabitants. *Omoa* and *Trucillo* are the chief ports on the Bay of Honduras.

**HISTORY.**—Guatemala was a colony of Spain till 1824, when it became independent, and adopted a republican government. Within the territory of Guatemala, and in Yucatan, are the splendid remains of cities and temples, which were built by nations which flourished before the discovery of America, and of whom history furnishes no record.

**Questions.**—For what is Guatemala noted? What is Guatemala? What of Mountains? Climate? Soil? Mines? Inhabitants? Religion? Society? San Salvador? New Guatemala? Other towns? History of Guatemala? Ruins?

## The West Indies.

**Lesson 128. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—The West Indies consist of several groups of islands lying between North and South America. Their entire area is about 100,000 square miles, and their population nearly 3,500,000, or 35 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The climate is hot, and unhealthful to strangers. The products are rich and valuable, comprising coffee, sugar, rum, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, pimento or allspice, mahogany, logwood, and various tropical fruits. An active trade is carried on between these islands and Europe and America.

**CUBA.**—The largest of these islands is Cuba; it has an extent of nearly 50,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000, mostly negro slaves. It belongs to Spain. **HAYTI**, about half as large as Cuba, was formerly called St. Domingo; it is independent, and governed by a negro emperor, the people being nearly all of African blood. Population about 800,000. **JAMAICA**, a fine island, about 6,000 square miles, and 375,000 inhabitants, belongs to England. The other islands belong to various European powers.

**HISTORY.**—The first land discovered by Columbus was one of the Bahamas. This took place October, 1492. The same year he discovered Cuba, Hayti, etc.

**Questions.**—Area of the West Indies? Population? Population to the square mile? Climate? Products? Trade? Cuba? Hayti? Jamaica? Other islands?

## Map of South America.

**Lesson 129. QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

Boundaries of South America? Where is Cape St. Roque? Cape Horn? The Straits of Magellan? Island of Terra del Fuego? Robinson Crusoe's Island? Cape Blanco?

Where does the River Amazon rise? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty? What are four of its tributaries? Describe the River La Plata.

Where are the Andes Mountains? Where is Mount Cotopaxi? Mount Sorato? The Brazilian Mountains? Where is Lake Titicaca?

Boundaries of Guiana? Venezuela? etc. Direction of the following from Lima: Bogota? Caracas? Georgetown? Rio Janeiro? Buenos Ayres? Cape Horn? Santiago? Chuquisaca?



### South America.

**Lesson 130. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—The length of South America is about 4,500 miles square miles; its width from 3,000 to 200 miles. Its area is 7,000,000 square miles; its population 15,000,000.

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The great natural features of South America are its lofty range of mountains, its vast rivers and its extensive table lands. The Andes extend along the western coast, from Cape Horn to Panama; in Bolivia, they rise to the height of 25,500 feet, and are the loftiest peaks in the world, except those of the Himmaleh mountains, in Asia. Many of the peaks of the Andes are volcanic, and many are covered with everlasting snow.

The rivers of South America are among the largest in the world. The Amazon is supposed to carry more water to the ocean than all the rivers of Europe.

South America has many peculiar animals, as the tapir, which resembles a hog, with a long upper lip, used as the elephant does his trunk; the llama, which is like a small camel; and the jaguar, which is a kind of tiger. It has also alligators, monstrous serpents, and the condor, a species of vulture of immense size. The insects are numerous and remarkable.

The climate is various: in the low lands of the north it is excessively hot; in the elevated plains it is mild; on the mountain peaks it is always cold. Thus, at different elevations, this region has a perpetual summer, a perpetual spring, and a perpetual winter. The vegetable products are abundant, and in great variety. The mines of gold, silver, and diamonds are famous.

**Questions.**—Extent of South America? Population? Population to the square mile? Grand natural features of South America? The Andes? Rivers? Animals? Climate? Vegetable products? Minerals?

**Lesson 131. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**—The Political Divisions of South America are as follows:—

Countries.	Extent.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. m.	Government.	Capitals.	Popula- tion.
Guyana .....	150,000	220,000	..2 ..	Colonies ....	Paramaribo ....	20,000
Venezuela .....	400,000	1,200,000	..3 ..	Republic .....	Caracas .....	26,000
New Grenada....	500,000	2,000,000	..4 ..	Republic .....	Bogota .....	60,000
Equador .....	325,000	700,000	..2 ..	Republic .....	Quito .....	70,000
Peru .....	500,000	1,500,000	..3 ..	Republic .....	Lima .....	62,000
Bolivia .....	400,000	1,600,000	..4 ..	Republic .....	Chuquisaca .....	16,000
Chili .....	200,000	1,000,000	..5 ..	Republic .....	Santiago .....	80,000
Patagonia .....	500,000	200,000	—	Savages .....	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres ..	700,000	1,200,000	..2 ..	Republic .....	Buenos Ayres...	80,000
Uruguay .....	80,000	100,000	..14 ..	Republic .....	Montevideo ....	12,000
Paraguay .....	100,000	300,000	..3 ..	Republic .....	Assumption ....	10,000
Brazil .....	3,145,000	5,000,000	..2 ..	Empire .....	Rio Janeiro ....	200,000

The greater part of the inhabitants of South America are Indians, some in a wild state and some civilised. There are many negroes and mixed races.

**HISTORY.**—South America was first discovered by Columbus in 1498; it afterwards belonged chiefly to Spain. The Spanish provinces have become republics within the present century. Brazil formerly belonged to Portugal.

**Questions.**—Extent of Guiana? Population? Population to the square mile? Government? Capital? Population of Capital? Answer the same questions upon the other countries. Inhabitants of South America? History?

## Colonies of Guiana.

**Lesson 132. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country contains 150,000 square miles, and a population of 220,000; 2 to the square mile. It is divided into three parts: the eastern belongs to the French, the middle to the Dutch, and the western to the British.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The interior is occupied by native tribes; the country along the coast only is occupied by the whites. It is a low, flat, and unhealthy region, with a hot, oppressive climate. It is, however, exceedingly fertile. Sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, and indigo, are produced in great abundance,

*Georgetown* is the capital of British Guiana; *Cayenne*, the capital of French Guiana; and *Paramaribo*, of Dutch Guiana. The latter is the chief town.

**Questions.**—Extent of Guiana? Population? Population to the square mile? How is Guiana divided? What of the interior? The country along the coast? Soil and climate? Products? What are the Capitals?

## Venezuela, New Granada, and Equador.

**Lesson 133. VENEZUELA. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This republic has a surface of 400,000 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000; 3 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This country consists, in part, of vast *llanos*, or plains, which support immense herds of cattle, horses, and mules.

The products of Venezuela are nearly the same as in the West Indies. Two-thirds of the people are Negroes and mixed races; one-half of the remainder are whites; the rest are Indians, partially civilised. *Caraccas*, the capital, is on a plain three thousand feet above the level of the sea.

**HISTORY.**—Bolívar was born at Caraccas in 1783, and is called the *Liberator*, because he was the leader in the delivery of Colombia from the Spanish dominion. At that time, Colombia embraced Venezuela, New Granada, and Equador. It was divided into three states about 1830.

**Questions.**—For what is Venezuela noted? What of the country? Products? People? Caraccas? Bolívar?

**Lesson 134. NEW GRANADA. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country may be noted as embracing the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. It has an area of 500,000 square miles, and 2,000,000 people; 4 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The face of the country, in New Granada, consists of lofty mountains and elevated plains. The peaks of the former are covered with snow. The inhabitants are chiefly Negroes and Indians, with a small population of whites. *Bogota*, the capital, is situated on an elevated plain, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. *Carthagena* is the principal seaport.

**Questions.**—Extent of New Granada? Population? Population to the square mile? For what is New Granada noted? Face of the country? Inhabitants? Bogota? Carthagena?

**Lesson 135. EQUADOR. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country lies nearly under the equator, whence it derives its name; it has an area of 325,000 square miles, and 700,000 people; 2 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Equador consists of lofty mountains, with fine valleys between. Here is Cotopaxi, one of the most terrific volcanoes in the world. The climate of the lower plains is hot; upon the table lands it is like that of perpetual spring; upon the lofty mountains it is that of everlasting winter. *Quito*, the capital, situated on the ruins of an extinct volcano, is 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. *Guayaquil* is a considerable seaport.

**Questions.**—Extent of Equador? Population? Population to the square mile? For what is Equador noted? What of the country? Climate? What of Quito? Guayaquil?

## Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Patagonia.

**Lesson 136. PERU. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This republic consists of lofty table lands, crossed by the Andes. It has an area of 500,000 square miles, and 1,700,000 people; 3 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The climate is mild, and the plains are fertile. The mines of Peru are still rich in gold and silver. *Lima*, the capital, is nine miles from the Pacific. The climate is that of perpetual summer.

**HISTORY.**—Peru was an extensive empire of Indians, governed by kings called *Incas*, when America was discovered. It was conquered and plundered by the Spaniards, under Pizarro, in 1535. It was long subject to Spain, but was declared independent in 1821.

**Questions.**—Extent of Peru? Population? Population to the square mile? What does Peru consist of? Climate? Mines? Lima? History of Peru?

**Lesson 137. BOLIVIA. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This country is noted as containing the loftiest mountain peak in America, and the most famous silver mines in the world. It has an area of 400,000 square miles, and 1,600,000 people; 4 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—In Bolivia, the Andes rise to their greatest elevation, and here we find the pinnacle of Sorato, 25,500 feet, or nearly five miles, in height. The general surface of the country is rough and mountainous.

*Titicaca*, the only considerable lake in South America, is partly in Bolivia. Along the sea-coast is the dreary desert of Atacama.

*Potosi*, celebrated for its silver mines, is the most elevated town in the world. *La Paz*, the largest town, is surrounded by sublime scenery. Bolivia became independent in 1824.

**Questions.**—Extent of Bolivia? Population? Population to the square mile? For what is Bolivia noted? What of Sorato? Surface of Bolivia? Desert of Atacama? Titicaca? Potosi? La Paz? Independence of Bolivia?

**Lesson 138. CHILI. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This state occupies a narrow strip of territory, 1,000 miles long, between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. Its extent is 200,000 square miles; its population 1,000,000; 5 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The climate is mild, and the soil prolific. The mines of copper, gold, and silver, are rich and productive.

*Santiago*, the capital, is situated about ninety miles from the coast. It is the centre of the internal traffic of the country. *Valparaiso* is an important commercial town. The southern part of Chili is occupied by the Arucanian Indians, a tribe of natives, brave, warlike, generous, and fond of liberty, whom the Spaniards, for three centuries, vainly endeavoured to subdue. Chili declared itself independent in 1818.

**Questions.**—Extent of Chili? Population? Population to the square mile? What does Chili occupy? Length? Climate and soil? Mines? Santiago? Valparaiso? When did Chili become independent?

**Lesson 139. PATAGONIA** contains about 500,000 square miles, and is conjectured to have a population of 200,000. It is a bleak and stormy region, inhabited only by tribes of savages.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, so called from its blazing volcanic peaks, is a chill and desolate island, occupied by a few squalid and miserable Indians. Around Cape Horn, the ocean is lashed by almost incessant storms and tempests. Patagonia is the only part of South America not subject to any settled government.

**Questions.**—What of Patagonia? Terra del Fuego? Cape Horn? Patagonia in respect to government?

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## Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

**Lesson 140. BUENOS AYRES. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—BUENOS AYRES, or the UNITED PROVINCES, has an area of 700,000 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000; about 2 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This country is noted for its *pampas*, or vast plains, covered with herds of wild cattle and horses. Multitudes of these animals are caught by the inhabitants with a rope called a lasso. The *Guachos* are a people who inhabit the pampas, and live chiefly upon the flesh of wild cattle. The soil of this country is good, but agriculture is little attended to. The chief exports consist of hides, tallow, and salted beef. *Buenos Ayres*, on the La Plata, two hundred miles from the sea, is the capital. The state of Buenos Ayres became independent in 1816.

**Questions.**—Extent of Buenos Ayres? Population? Population to the square mile? For what is Buenos Ayres remarkable? What of wild animals? The *Guachos*? Soil? Agriculture? Exports? Buenos Ayres? Other towns?

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**Lesson 141. URUGUAY. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This, the smallest of the South American republics, has a surface of 80,000 square miles, and a population of 100,000;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This country is a fertile region, but badly cultivated. Hides and tallow are the chief exports. *Montevideo*, the capital, is on the north bank of the La Plata, and has a good harbour. Uruguay, formerly part of the state of Buenos Ayres, was made independent in 1828.

**Questions.**—Extent of Uruguay? Population? Population to the square mile? For what is it noted? What of the country? *Montevideo*? History?

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**Lesson 142. PARAGUAY. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—This has an area of 100,000 square miles, and 300,000 people; 3 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—The soil of Paraguay is fertile, and the climate delightful. *Matte*, or Paraguay tea, is largely cultivated, and much used by the inhabitants. Tobacco, sugar, etc., are produced to a considerable extent. *Assumption*, the capital, is on the River Paraguay.

**Questions.**—Extent of Paraguay? Population? Population to the square mile? What of Paraguay? Soil? Climate? *Matte*? Other products? *Assumption*?

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**Lesson 143. EXTENT, POPULATION, ETC.**—The empire of BRAZIL comprises a more extensive territory than any other government in South America. It has an area of 3,145,000 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000; 2 to the square mile.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Brazil occupies the great basin of the Amazon, one of the most fertile regions on the globe. The climate is generally mild, and the productions are rich and varied. The rearing of cattle, which are produced in vast numbers, is the leading pursuit. Gold

is obtained in considerable quantities; but the diamond mines are still more important. One-fourth of the inhabitants are whites, one-tenth Indians, and the rest negroes and mestizoes. The slaves are numerous; the government is that of an empire. *Rio Janeiro*, on a bay of the same name, is the capital. Brazil formerly belonged to Portugal; it became independent in 1825.

*Questions.*—Extent of Brazil? Population? Population to the square mile? What does Brazil comprise? What does it occupy? Climate and productions? Chief pursuits? Gold? Inhabitants? Rio Janeiro? History?

## General View.

**Lesson 144. EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.**—The surface of the Earth, as already stated, contains 200,000,000 square miles, of which three-fourths are water. The population is 1,000,000,000. The following shows the extent and population of the different divisions. There is supposed to be a mass of land, perhaps a continent, near the South Pole, but this is uncertain.

Grand Divisions.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Popula. to sq. mile.	Oceans.	Extent in sq. miles.
America....	15,000,000	55,000,000	....4....	Northern or Arctic..	2,000,000
Europe....	3,500,000	280,000,000	....80....	Pacific.....	78,000,000
Africa.....	11,000,000	60,000,000	....54....	Atlantic.....	20,000,000
Asia.....	16,000,000	580,000,000	....36....	Indian.....	30,000,000
Oceanica....	4,500,000	25,000,000	....6....	Southern or Atlantic.	20,000,000
	50,000,000	1,000,000,000			150,000,000

*Questions.*—What is the extent of the surface of the Globe? How much Island? How much Water? What of land around the South Pole? Extent of America? Population? Population to the square mile? The same as to Europe? Africa? Extent of the Northern or Arctic Ocean? Pacific? etc.

**Lesson 145. MOUNTAINS**, in their exterior forms, exhibit varieties which strike the most inattentive observer. Their utility is very great. They attract the clouds and vapours, which become condensed by cold, and fall in the shape of snow and rain, thus giving birth to innumerable streams, which descend and spread fertility and beauty over the surface of the earth.

The *longest range of mountains in the world* is the American range, 9,000 miles long. The longest range in Asia is the Altaian range, 5,000 miles. The longest ranges in Africa are the mountains of the Moon, 2,000, and the Atlas range, 1,500 miles. The longest range in Europe is the Ural, 1,500.

The loftiest mountains in the world are as follows :—

	Height in Feet.
<i>Alps</i> , in Switzerland, the highest in Europe . . . . .	15,732
<i>Amber Jeschen</i> , in Abyssinia, the loftiest in Africa . . . . .	14,723
<i>Himmaleh</i> , in Asia, the loftiest in the world . . . . .	29,900
<i>Mount St. Elias</i> , on the Pacific, the loftiest in North America . . . . .	17,900
<i>Sorato</i> , in Bolivia, the loftiest in South America . . . . .	25,380

Thus we see, that the highest mountains are nearly six miles in perpendicular height!

*Questions.*—What of the forms of mountains? Their utility? Longest range? What of the Alps? Amber Jeschen? etc. How high are the highest mountains?



**Lesson 146.** VOLCANOES are those mountains which vomit forth flames, smoke, and torrents of melted matter. The chimney, through which the smoke and lava issue, terminates in a vast cavity, called the *crater*. The number of volcanoes that have been discovered amounts to several hundred. Some of these are extinguished, others are in constant activity, and others still are periodically inflamed. The most celebrated volcanoes in the world are Etna, in Sicily; Hecla, in Iceland; Cotopaxi, in South America; and Vesuvius, in Naples.

EARTHQUAKES are supposed to be intimately connected with volcanoes, and usually take place in volcanic countries. There have been frequent earthquakes near the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, and around the Gulf of Mexico.

*Questions.*—What are Volcanoes? What is a Crater? The number of Volcanoes? The kinds? What are the most celebrated? Where is Hecla? Etna? Cotopaxi? Vesuvius? What of Earthquakes?

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**Lesson 147.** VALLEYS are formed by the separation of chains of mountains or hills. Those which lie between ranges of high mountains are generally narrow. Valleys collect the waters which descend from the mountains, and pour them into the rivers. There are some valleys situated in elevated regions, having rivers and lakes with no outlets. Such is the valley which surrounds Lake Titicaca, in South America. Central Asia abounds in these valleys.

PLAINS are of two kinds, high and low. Those of Mexico, Peru, and Central Asia, are of the former kind, and are generally surrounded by a bulwark of mountains, which supports them. The plains of Mexico are from 6,000 to 8,000 feet high; those of Quito are 12,000. Some of those in Chinese Tartary are probably as elevated. The low plains consist generally of sand, gravel, and shells. Such are those along the eastern part of the Southern States of North America, on the north of the Caspian Sea, and on the south of the Baltic; the Delta of Egypt, and the valley of the Amazon.

DESERTS.—The most remarkable of these are those of Sahara, Cobi, and Atacama. There are extensive deserts, also, in Beloochistan, Persia, Siberia, and Arabia.

*Questions.*—How are valleys formed? What office do they perform? Valleys in elevated regions? Where are there such valleys? What two kinds of plains are there? What examples of the former kind? Plains of Mexico? Quito? Those of Chinese Tartary? What of low plains? Examples? What are the most remarkable deserts? Where is that of Sahara? Cobi? Atacama? What other desert. are there?

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**Lesson 148.** CAVERNS.—There are numerous caverns or fissures in the earth, particularly in calcareous regions. Most of these seem to owe their formation either to the retiring or sinking of the earth. Some of them are of prodigious extent. The most curious caverns are those which present crystals suspended from the roof, or lying on the ground, assuming various fantastic forms, and often presenting the images of animals and vegetables. The Grotto of Antiparos, in Greece, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, in the United States of America, etc., are of this kind. When lighted up by torches, they present scenes of inconceivable splendour.

*Questions.*—What are Caverns? How are these formed? What are the most curious Caverns? The Grotto of Antiparos? Mammoth Cave? What of these when lighted by torches?

**Lesson 149. ISLANDS.**—The largest are as follows :—

	Extent in Square Miles.
<i>Great Britain</i> , the largest in Europe . . . . .	84,700
<i>Madagascar</i> , the largest belonging to Africa . . . . .	200,000
<i>Borneo</i> , the largest belonging to Asia . . . . .	300,000
<i>New Holland</i> , or <i>Australia</i> , the largest in the world . . . . .	3,000,000
<i>Greenland</i> , the largest island in North America . . . . .	410,000
<i>Terra del Fuego</i> , the largest in South America . . . . .	6,000

Thus it appears, that the island of New Holland is as extensive as the whole United States, and nearly as extensive as all Europe.

**Questions.**—What of the Island of Great Britain? Madagascar? etc.

**Lesson 150. WATER SURFACE OF THE GLOBE.**—We have stated that the five great Oceans are one continuous mass of waters, covering three-fourths of the surface of the earth. The extent of these has been given at p. 82.

The *green tint* of the ocean is supposed to be given by marine vegetables, with which the bottom of the deep is generally covered. The *blue colour* of the ocean is but the reflection of the sky. The *sparkling of the ocean* in the night—which is often a most beautiful phenomenon—is caused by myriads of small sea animals, diffused in the water, which emit a phosphoric light.

The *currents of the ocean*, which are mainly from east to west, though often changed by the shape of the land by which they pass, are caused partly by the rotary motion of the earth, which leaves the fluid behind, near the equator, creating a movement contrary to that of the earth, *i.e.* from east to west; and partly, also, by evaporation of the water in the equatorial regions, and the supply which rushes in from the two poles.

The *prevailing winds* of the ocean are caused by the action of the sun, rarefying the air near the equator, and sending it upward, while the cold air rushes in from the north and south to fill its place. The currents of air thus set in motion are modified by the rotation of the earth, and various other causes. There is a considerable analogy between the origin of the winds and the currents of the ocean, and doubtless these both act and react on each other.

The *saline property* of the sea is owing to the quantity of salt diffused throughout the mineral masses of the earth.

*Waterspouts* are caused by violent whirlwinds, which force up masses of the ocean, and whirl them about with violent agitation. They often prove fatal to ships at sea.

**Questions.**—What of the five great Oceans? Green tint of the Ocean? Its blue colour? Its sparkling? Prevailing winds? Saltiness of the sea? Waterspouts?

**Lesson 151. TIDES.**—Every twelve hours the waters of the sea rise and fall along the shores, the average being from ten to twelve feet. Thus the tide ebbs and flows, throughout all oceans and most seas, twice in twenty-four hours. This extraordinary phenomenon is caused by the attraction of the moon, which, by the universal law of attraction, lifts the water as it passes over its surface. The attraction causes *high tide*, and the reaction, *low tide*.

**Questions.**—Rise and fall of the Sea? Cause of Tides? Of high tide? Low tide?

**Lesson 152.** SEAS are but parts of the great oceans, to which we attach different names. The following is the extent of some of the most prominent:—

	Extent in Square Miles.
<i>China Sea</i> . . . . .	1,000,000
<i>Mediterranean</i> . . . . .	800,000
<i>Caribbean</i> . . . . .	600,000
<i>Ochotsk</i> . . . . .	500,000
<i>Black Sea</i> . . . . .	200,000
<i>Red Sea</i> . . . . .	100,000
<i>Baltic</i> . . . . .	90,000
<i>Irish Sea</i> . . . . .	5,600

**LAKES.**—The largest lakes are as follows:—

	Extent in Square Miles.
<i>Ladoga</i> , Russia, the largest in Europe . . . . .	6,350
<i>Tchad</i> , the largest in Africa—extent unknown.	
<i>Aral</i> , the largest in Asia . . . . .	11,000
<i>Superior</i> , in North America, the largest lake in the world.	35,000
<i>Titicaca</i> , the largest in South America . . . . .	6,500

Lake Superior is about the extent of all Ireland.

**Questions.**—What are Seas? Extent of the China Sea? Mediterranean? etc. What of Lake Ladoga? Tchad? etc.

**Lesson 153.** RIVERS have their origin in high grounds, and are caused by rains, the melting of snows, glaciers, etc. They are of the greatest service in scattering fertility along their borders, and furnishing the means of internal navigation to the countries through which they pass. Most of the great cities of the earth are situated upon rivers; and the thickest population is usually found in valleys, along their banks. The following is a list of the longest rivers:—

	Length in Miles.
<i>Volga</i> , the longest in Europe . . . . .	2,000
<i>Nile</i> , the longest in Africa . . . . .	2,800
<i>Yenesei</i> , the longest in Asia . . . . .	2,900
<i>Mississippi</i> , in the United States, the longest river in the world	4,500
<i>Amazon</i> , the longest in South America . . . . .	4,000

**Questions.**—What of the Volga? Nile? Yenesei? etc.

**Lesson 154.** CATARACTS.—Rivers in their descent, often form cataracts, or cascades, which are among the most beautiful objects in nature. The Cataract of Niagara exceeds all others in the quantity of water precipitated over its rocks; but there are many whose fall is much greater. The following is a list of some of the most famous:—

	Feet fall.
<i>Gavarnie</i> , Pyrenees, France . . . . .	1,350
<i>Fugloe</i> , Norway . . . . .	1,000
<i>Staubach</i> , Switzerland . . . . .	960
<i>Tequendama</i> , North America . . . . .	574
<i>Terni</i> , Roman States . . . . .	300
<i>Montmorency</i> , Canada . . . . .	250
<i>Cauterskill</i> , New York . . . . .	175
<i>Niagara</i> . . . . .	160
<i>Schaffhausen</i> . . . . .	80
<i>Tivoli</i> . . . . .	50

**Questions.**—What are Cataracts? Niagara? What of the Falls of Gavarnie? etc.

**Lesson 155. SPRINGS.**—These are small reservoirs of water in the earth, which overflow, and are conducted by channels to some opening. *Mineral Springs* are those which are impregnated with various substances, from the soil over which they flow. Many of them are highly medicinal. Among the most celebrated are those of Saratoga, in New York; those of Bristol, Bath, Tunbridge, and Cheltenham, in England; Spa, in Belgium; Carlsbad, in Germany, etc. *Thermal* springs are those which are heated, probably by some connexion with volcanic materials. These are numerous in many countries; but the most celebrated are the Geysers, in Iceland.

*Questions.*—What are Springs? Mineral Springs? What are among the most celebrated? What of Thermal Springs.

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**Lesson 156. THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE.**—*Minerals.* The unorganised portion of the earth belongs to the Mineral Kingdom. This furnishes sustenance to vegetables, and vegetables are the chief nutriment of animals. Among the mineral treasures of the earth, coal is one of the most important; next to that are the various metals, iron, lead, tin, copper, zinc, silver, and gold, all of which contribute to human civilisation.

*Vegetables.*—The Empire of Vegetation embraces the whole globe, from pole to pole, and from the summit of mountains, where the lichen creeps over the hardest rocks, to the bottom of the ocean, where floating fields of plants rise unseen. Every place, every temperature, has its own kind of vegetation, which thrives and prospers there. There are plants which even ramify upon the dark vaults of mines, and upon the walls of the deepest caverns.

Among the most important vegetables are *grains*, which furnish bread; *cotton*, which furnishes clothing; sugar, tea, coffee, and spices, which supply us with luxuries. Ships, as well as a large part of our houses and furniture, are built of vegetable materials. Directly or indirectly, all animal life depends upon vegetable products.

*Animals.*—The Animal Kingdom presents a vast and varied field. Every department of nature—the earth, air, and sea—is full of animated beings; some of them seeming nearly allied to vegetables and minerals. From these we may ascend in the scale, through an almost infinite series of existences, up to Man, whose animal nature is joined to an immortal soul.

*Questions.*—What are the three kingdoms of nature? Which furnishes sustenance to vegetables? What furnishes the chief nutriment of animals? What of coal? The various metals? What of the empire of vegetation? Distribution of vegetation? Vegetation in caverns? In mines? What of grains? Other articles? Ships and houses? Animal life? What of the animal kingdom? Animated beings? How may we ascend from vegetables and minerals upward?

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**Lesson 157. MAN.**—The various nations of mankind may be reduced to *five original races*, or types. The first is called the *European race*, and occupies Western Asia, Eastern and Northern Africa, Hindoostan, and Europe, and embraces the white inhabitants of America. This race is sometimes called the *Caucasian*, it being imagined that it originated near the mountains of Caucasus. The principal nations embraced in this class are the Europeans and their American descendants, the Arabs, Moors, Turks, Hindoos, and Abyssinians.

The second variety is the *Tartar*, or Mongolian, and includes all the nations in Asia east of the Ganges, excepting Malacca. It embraces, also, the Laplanders and Finns, in Europe, and the Esquimaux, from Behring's Straits to Greenland, in America. The third, or *American* variety, consists of the aborigines of the western continent.

The fourth race is the *Malay*, comprehending the inhabitants of the peninsula of Malacca, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of New Holland, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and Van Diemen's Land.

The fifth race is the *Negro*, which is spread over all Western and Southern Africa. It is found also upon the coasts of Madagascar, and occupies New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Caledonia, and New Guinea.

Of these five races, the *Caucasian* deserves to be considered the first. Not only is the countenance more beautiful, but the intellectual and moral endowments of this race are of a higher character. Whenever they have met with the other races, they have ultimately prevailed. They have excelled all others in literature and the arts, and seem to have given birth to most of the valuable institutions of human society. How great is the advance of the Caucasian race over that of the Negro, Malay, and American Indian!

*Questions.*—What are the five original races of man? What of the European race? The Tartar? American? Malay? What of the Caucasian, or European race? etc.

### Lesson 158. POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—

	Population.
North America . . . . .	40,000,000
South America . . . . .	15,000,000
Europe . . . . .	280,000,000
Asia . . . . .	580,000,000
Africa . . . . .	60,000,000
Oceanica . . . . .	25,000,000
Population of the globe . . . . .	1,000,000,000

*Questions.*—Population of North America? Of South America? etc. Of the whole globe?

**Lesson 159. COUNTRIES, POPULATION, ETC.**—We have already exhibited the political divisions of the earth, with its population, generally and in detail. The following is a view of ten of the principal states of the earth :—

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.
<b>AMERICA.</b>			
United States .....	3,000,000	25,300,000	.. 8 ..
<b>EUROPE.</b>			
Great Britain and Ireland .....	117,000	27,500,000	..230 ..
France .....	210,000	37,000,000	..176 ..
Austria .....	250,000	38,000,000	..152 ..
Russia in Europe .....	2,000,000	66,000,000	.. 33 ..
Prussia .....	100,000	17,000,000	.. 170 ..
Turkey in Europe .....	180,000	11,000,000	.. 60 ..
<b>AFRICA.</b>			
Morocco .....	200,000	8,000,000	.. 40 ..
<b>ASIA.</b>			
Chinese Empire .....	5,000,000	334,000,000	.. 52 ..
Japan .....	250,000	25,000,000	.. 100 ..

*Questions.*—Tell the extent, population, and population to the square mile of various countries.

**Lesson 160. CITIES.**—The largest cities in the world are as follows:—

	Population.
<i>London</i> , in England, the largest in the world . . . . .	2,500,000
<i>Cairo</i> , Egypt, the largest in Africa. . . . .	830,000
<i>Pekin</i> , in China, the largest in Asia . . . . .	2,000,000
<i>New York</i> , the largest in North America. . . . .	700,000
<i>Rio Janeiro</i> , the largest in South America . . . . .	120,000

*Questions.*—Which is the largest city in the world? The largest in Africa? In Asia? etc.

**Lesson 161. GOVERNMENT.**—By far the larger part of the governments in the world are *monarchical*, and more or less *despotic*. In Africa and Asia, all the governments are despotisms. In Europe, there are a few republics; the other governments are monarchical, though some are limited by constitutions.

*Questions.*—What of the governments of the larger part of the world? In Africa and Asia? In Europe?

**Lesson 162. RELIGION.**—The following is an estimate of the proportions of mankind devoted to the several leading religious creeds:—

Pagans, including the worshippers of Brahma, Buddha, or Fo, etc. . . . .	500,000,000
Mohammedans . . . . .	200,000,000
Christians . . . . .	295,000,000
Jews . . . . .	5,000,000
	<hr/>
	1,000,000,000

Christians may be thus divided:—

Roman Catholics . . . . .	170,000,000
Greek Catholics . . . . .	50,000,000
Protestants of all Creeds . . . . .	75,000,000
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	295,000,000

THE END.









